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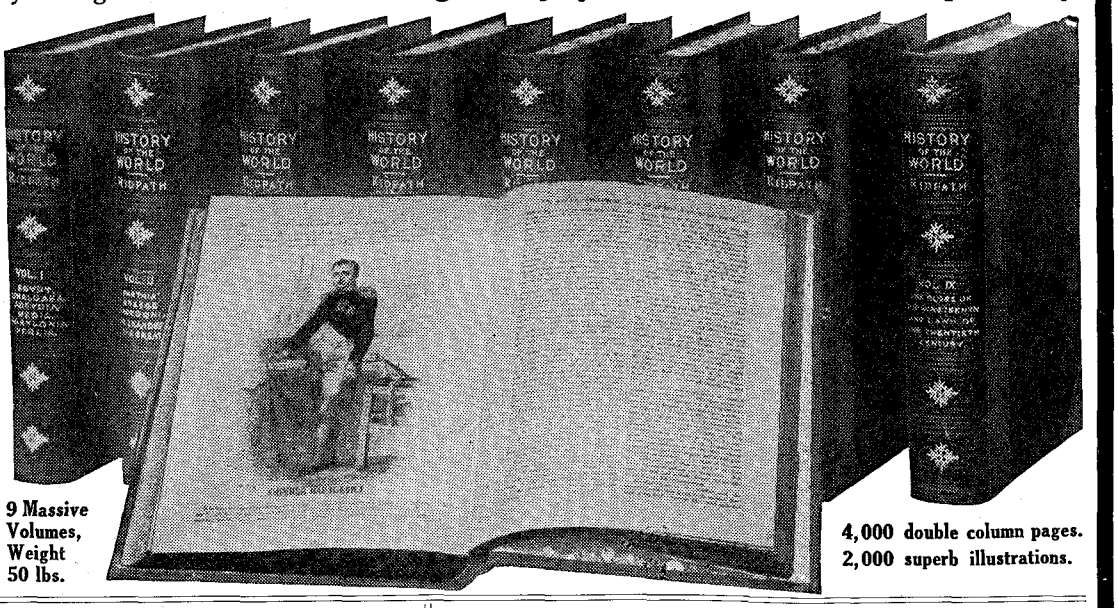

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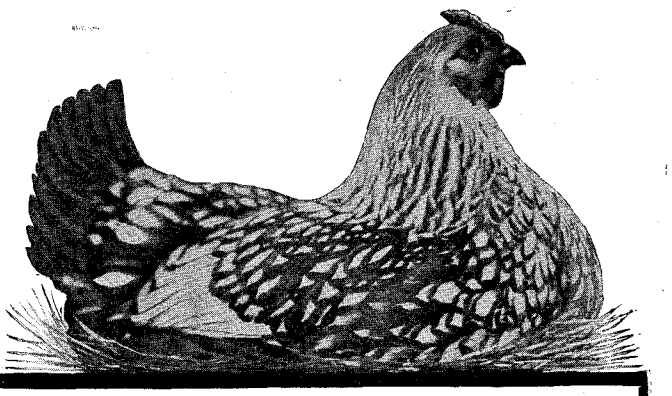

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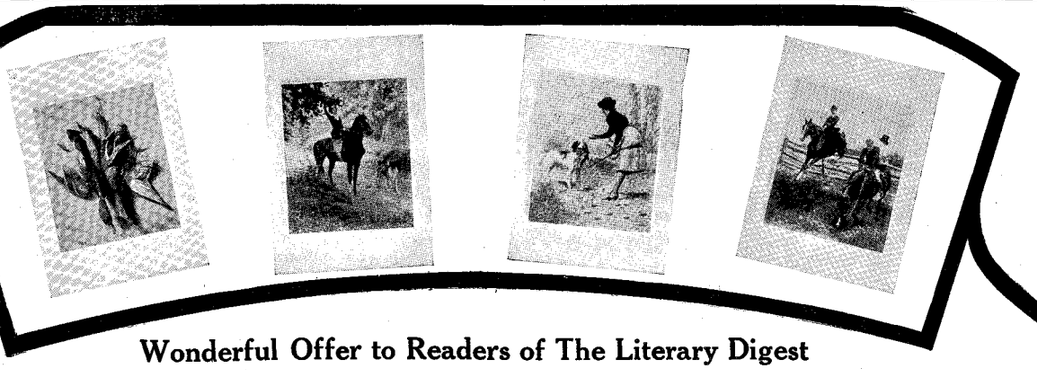
SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—This week's cover design, painted by George Wharton Edwards, represents in flight Mercury, the messenger of the gods, himself one of the gods of the winds, the god of commerce, and the special patron of heralds, messengers, and newsmen. He bears tidings from all parts of the world. Mercury is seen leaving the temple of the gods accompanied by swift sea-birds, the companions of his voyage. The wandering albatross, possest of wondrous power of flight, herald of Mercury's approach, may be seen in the distance. Interpreted allegorically Mercury, as the disseminator of news, represents THE LITERARY DIGEST, the swift herald which carries to the world at large messages from all points of the compass. In his right hand Mercury carries the caduceus, or golden wand of commerce. On his feet are the talaria, or winged sandals.



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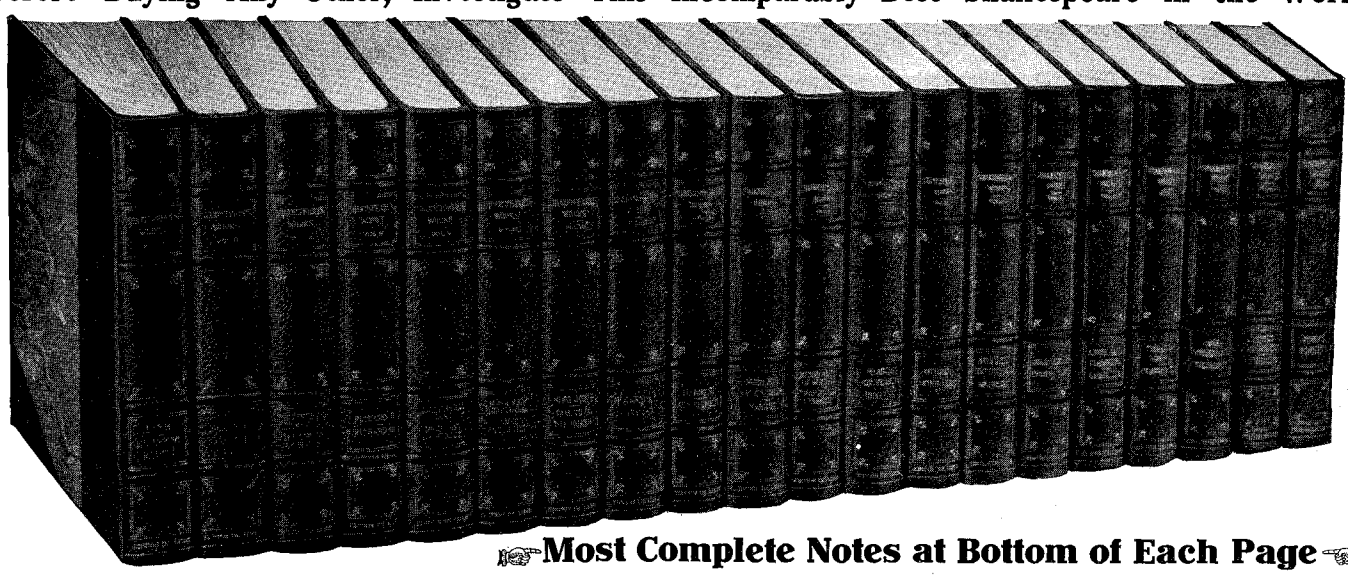

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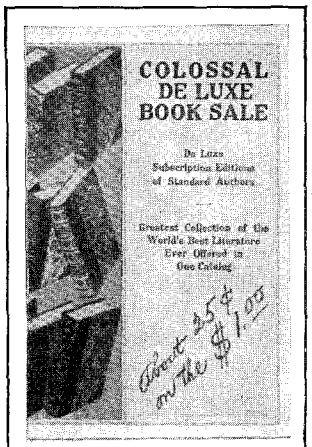

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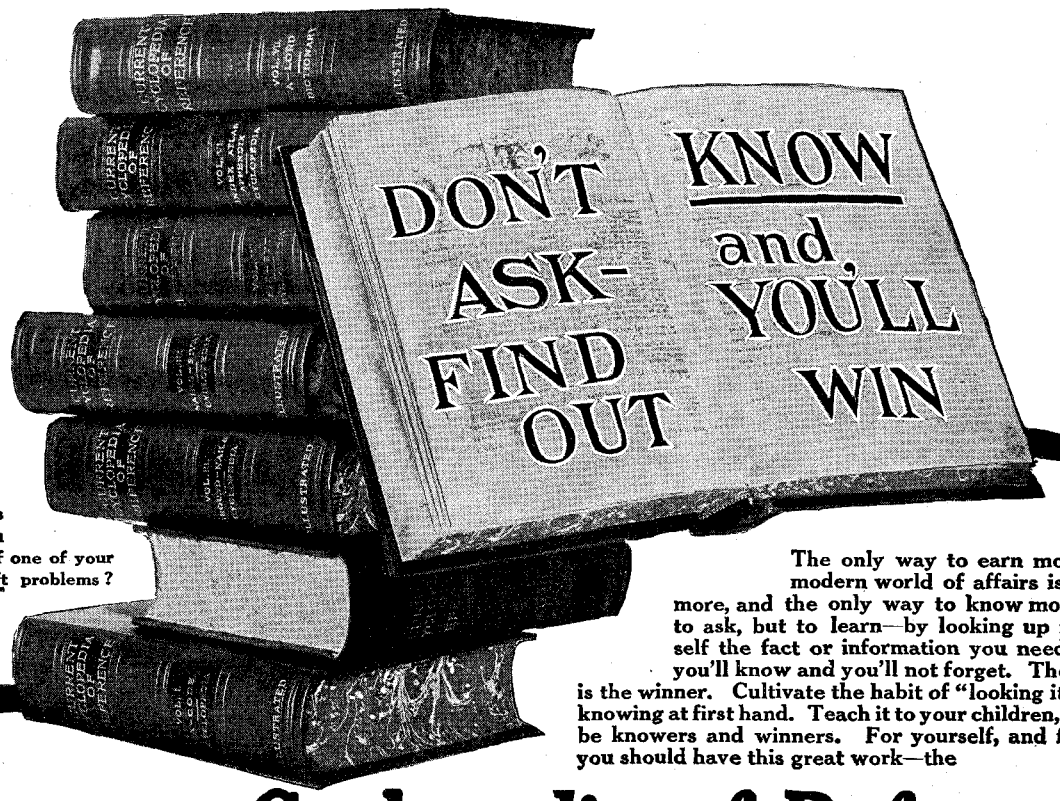

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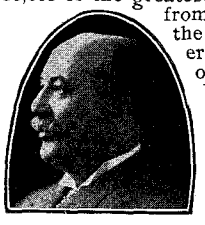

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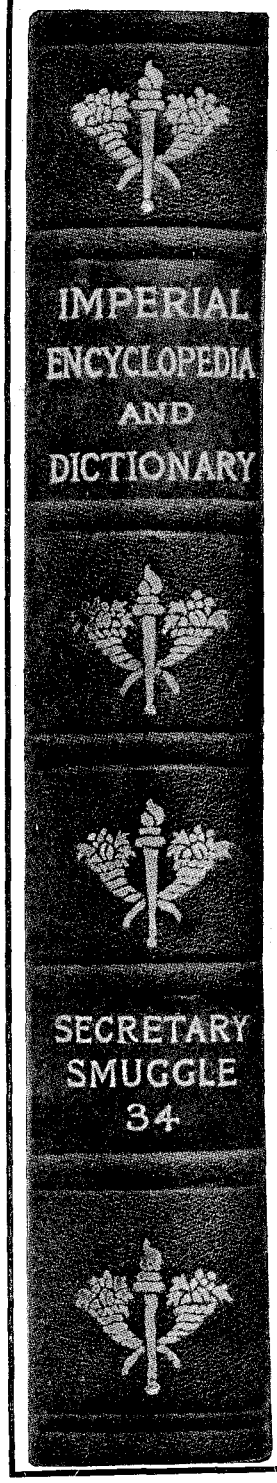

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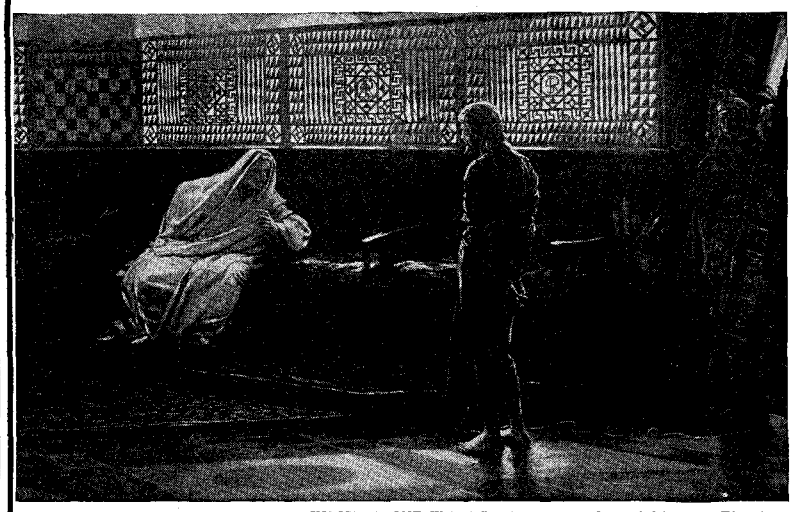

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We've received a wireless from the jolly old elf. He is even now busy scheming to make his host of young folks happy. No one knows better than he what pleases them best. Among the myriads of delights for his reindeer load he insists upon books. And so we're going to help him to a choice selection.

Our Editors have agreed to pick out about fifty and tell St. Nick all about them—at least they will tell our subscribers, and every loyal subscriber will dispatch a wireless to away up beyond the clouds where the eight tiny reindeer are pawing impatiently for their wonderful dash to the roof-tops.

And why should the old Saint not insist upon books? Doesn't the memory of every grown-up boy and girl picture the resplendent covers of animal and alphabet books in those early, very early Christmases, and in later Christmases the fat books of sports and pastimes, science or youthful romance? Of course! How we used to pore over their fascinating pages, how we feasted upon their pictures and stories long after the yuletide candles had burned out.

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This is why Santa Claus asked us to make a selection in our December 4th issue. We want every reader to examine the choice, to look over the good things contained in these books and then just see that St. Nicholas brings some of them down the chimney Christmas Eve.

Don't forget the December 4th Children's Book Issue

The Literary Digest

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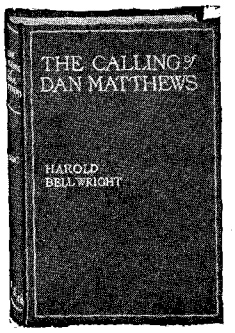

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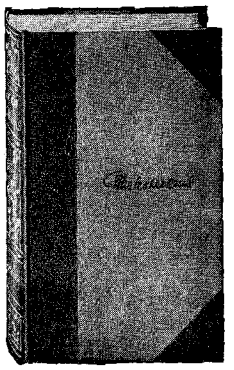

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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VOL. XXXIX., NO. 21 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 20, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 1022

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE REPUBLICAN RIFT

TO certain political wiseacres the so-called Ballinger-Pinchot broil, the "insurgent" movement in the West against Cannon and Aldrich, and other incidents which of late have revealed friction and discontent within the ranks of the Republican party, are but surface indications of a great political plot, "a far-reaching and shrewdly organized movement which has for its purpose the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt in the National Convention of 1912." The quoted words are from a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), in which we read further that "the Taft Administration rather than Secretary Ballinger is the real object of the attack which is being so widely prosecuted through the columns of the press"; that "the effort to create a popular impression that Secretary Knox has betrayed the time-honored policy of his predecessors with regard to the 'open door' in China constitutes only the logical development of the organized movement"; and that "the next step will be an effort to impair public confidence in a third member of Mr. Taft's Cabinet, the Postmaster-General." "There is such a movement," admits the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "but it is not far-reaching and it is not shrewdly organized," being for the most part "kindergarten politics played by a small coterie of Mr. Roosevelt's intimate personal friends abetted by a handful of Republican insurgents in the Middle West." In any case the journalistic imagination has been fired by the dramatic possibilities of a Rooseveltian "return from Elba," and various Western papers have asserted that if the ex-President were to land in San Francisco and cross the continent to New York he "would burn up the country like a prairie fire" and nothing could prevent his renomination. *The World*, however, doubts whether Mr. Taft is seriously disturbed by these rumors, and adds: "Possibly the President remembers that it was only a hundred days from Elba to Waterloo."

While admitting that a movement looking to the reelection of Roosevelt in 1912 is actually under way, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* (Ind.) asserts that "it has not yet emerged from the farce-comedy stage," and represents Mr. Taft as "apparently only amused by it." From the same source we take the following details:

"So far as can be learned, it is being fostered by only a small and familiar coterie of beneficiaries and admirers of the former President who are probably acting against his wishes and who are styled 'The Back from Elba Club.'

"*The Herald* has kept the public informed of the movements of this cabalistic body for more than a month, but all the newspapers are taking it up now. Its membership is limited to the old 'tennis Cabinet' and their associates, some of whom are still in the public service under the present Administration; some of whom are preparing to oppose Mr. Taft on all things because he signed the Tariff Bill and some of whom are interested in the fortunes of Senators Cummins and La Follette, both aspirants for the Presidency, and whose friends expect to make headway if they can only get President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt to fighting.

"Thus the 'Back from Elba Club' is divided into two classes: Class A, those who desire Mr. Roosevelt to run for President in 1912; class B, those who desire the nomination of Senator Cummins or Senator La Follette after a quarrel has been started between President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt. Neither class, it is believed here, has a very large active membership.

"All sorts of stories are being put out by the 'Back from Elba Club,' which has excellent facilities for publicity in and out of the Government service. For instance, great stress is laid on the Ballinger-Pinchot row, which has been distorted out of its real importance. Then great weight is given to the fact that there is to be a war on Speaker Cannon and that President Taft must oppose the Speaker or 'go down.' . . . . . .

"Thus far, it is said, notwithstanding the reports that the Cabinet is excited, the only member who sees a positive menace to President Taft in the activities of the 'club' is Secretary Ballinger. His troubles with Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Pinchot's dismissed ally, Mr. Glavis, naturally would give him an exaggerated idea of things. He thinks because he has suffered in reputation in the Far West through the conservation agitation, that everybody must be in a conspiracy against President Taft. The President, more than any one else, is fitted to judge the state of the country and the sentiments entertained toward his Administration. His friends say that he is satisfied with the outlook."

In the fact that Mr. Taft's Administration is openly divided against itself the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* (Ind.) sees "the really sinister element in the situation," an element which "seems to lend itself to the unwelcome hypothesis" of a pro-Roosevelt plot. Says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), broadly surveying the political field:

"Interview a radical, thoroughgoing Roosevelt man; almost invariably comes the declaration that the former President will be back in 1912. He expresses disappointment in Mr. Taft, thinks his tour a frost, finds his speeches dull, and his acts half the time controlled by the 'interests.' If it were not for Gifford Pinchot, the Government Forester, 'my policies' would be in Jericho awaiting the trump of doom. Reaction menaces the nation, and its only salvation will be the early return of Mr. Roosevelt to power. These sentiments may often be drawn from the average Roosevelter one casually meets. The country over, they make a body of opinion that disturbs the political atmosphere, gives fresh encouragement to the Republican 'insurgent' movement in the West against Aldrich and Cannon, inspires fresh attacks upon Secretary Ballinger, and opens a new trail for the muck-raking magazines. Frantic anti-Roosevelt papers like the New York *Sun* see the tendency and begin to shell the woods, *The Sun*, by the way, using

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Herbert Parsons and the Sugar Trust, of which his father is counsel, as the first target."

The same paper offers President Taft a humorous suggestion by which he may turn this "back-from-Elba" movement to account in securing desired legislative reforms:

"When obstructive or reactionary Senators and Representatives come to him and say they can not support his program, let Mr. Taft thump the table and say: 'If you don't give me this, you'll get Roosevelt as sure as fate, in 1912.' And that will surely fetch them. The railroads, the corporations, the 'interests' generally will feel the force of the argument, when their turn comes to support or oppose the Taft program. Let Mr. Taft keep thumping the table and saying: 'You'll get Roosevelt,' and his success with Congress in the next three years may be wonderful to behold.

"The 'Back-from-Elba' movement, therefore, need not fill us with serious dread, provided that Mr. Taft thumps the table enough. It is, however, necessary for him to abandon somewhat his method of dealing with Congress, as illustrated in the making of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff, and work upon the fears of that body. Mr. Taft has the future in his own keeping."

"There can be no doubt in the mind of any careful observer," says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), "that a systematic campaign is on foot to discredit the Taft Administration, and that the particular and personal followers of the ex-President are bent upon something more than their own individual 'vindication.'"

And again:

"Tho it is too early yet for a forecast, the possibility of a split, with Taft on the conservative Republican side and Roosevelt, 'back from Elba' in 1912, as the legatee of Bryan, is not beyond the reach of present imagination."

To the Washington *Times* (Ind.), however, this talk of an anti-Administration conspiracy only "suggests a rather poor order of intelligence" on the part of those who give it credence. As to the strength of the "insurgent" movement against the Aldrich and Cannon domination, estimates vary. While a Washington representative of the New York *Herald* (Ind.) reports that "the 'insurgents' are no stronger than they were last year," a rather searching investigation by the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.) leads that paper to the opposite opinion. To quote:

"It appears that the Senators and members of Congress who voted against the Aldrich Law and the Representatives who were opposed to the rules of the House are justified in their belief that there will be an addition to the number of insurgents at the next Congressional elections. . . . . .

PRIDE GOETH BEFORE A FALL.
—Westerman in the Ohio *State Journal*.

"The information given *The Tribune's* correspondents is that already some forty members of the House who voted for the Aldrich Law have agreed to act independently of the insurgents in asking Mr. Cannon to retire and in selecting his successor."

There are many of President Taft's well-wishers, remarks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), who feel that he "backed the wrong horse" when he threw in his lot with Cannon and Aldrich. While asserting that he did this in the interest of party harmony and efficiency, the same paper goes on to say that the result so far has not been the one sought. Thus Speaker Cannon not long ago stated that if the insurgents were Republicans then he was something else, and Senator Cummins has retorted as follows:

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THE LEADER.
—Keppler in *Puck*.

"There are millions of Republicans who believe that tariff duties should not substantially exceed the difference between the cost of producing things here and elsewhere with a fair profit added. I believe they constitute a large majority of the party; but if they do not, they will in the near future. They will never quit the fight until they win the victory, and I warn the men who are so vociferous in their decrees of expulsion that they had better conserve their strength for self-defense. They will need all they have, and more."

The militant ring of Senator Cummins' words leads the Washington *Post* (Ind.) to remark:

"A clash of factions is threatened that (1) may impede progress in the enactment into law of the Republican pledges in the Chicago platform; that (2) may test Republican solidarity as it has not been tested in many years, and that (3) may involve the Administration to such a depth that no man will be able to forecast the party-ticket platform and outcome in 1912."

But as Mr. Roosevelt never very definitely committed himself to the cause of tariff reform, and as he considered his conservation policies the most important feature of his Administration, the attack upon Secretary Ballinger's administration of the Interior Department would seem to be the real storm-center around which the alleged plot revolves. Altho the first charges against Mr. Ballinger were dismissed as unfounded by President Taft, Mr. Glavis, who was discharged from the department for complaining of the official action of his superiors, now returns to the attack in the pages of *Collier's Weekly*. While this latest contribution to the controversy is denounced by Secretary Ballinger as "a tissue of falsehood and insinuations utterly unwarranted in view of the facts easily obtained by anybody who wants them," a portion of

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the press at least seem to feel that the whole matter is too serious and too complicated to be settled except by a thorough Congressional investigation.

Mr. Glavis was the head of the field service of the General Land Office. He explains that his motive in publishing the inside history of the Cunningham claims and of other matters connected with the attitude of the Department of the Interior toward the Alaska coal-fields is "to save for the Government many thousands of acres of coal-lands which I believe the Land Office may in the near future grant to fraudulent claimants." It is hinted by *Collier's* that behind these fraudulent claims is the scheme of a powerful group of capitalists to monopolize the future coal supply of the United States. The facts of the case as affecting Secretary Ballinger are thus summarized by Mr. Glavis:

"The coal-lands of Alaska owned by the Government amount to over 100,000 acres. They are the future coal supply of the nation, of almost inestimable value. Possession of them by private individuals means great wealth—a monopoly of them would be a national menace.

"On November 12, 1906, President Roosevelt withdrew all coal lands in Alaska from public entry; but previous to that time there were about 900 claims filed, covering about 100,000 acres (nearly the whole of the coal-fields). The law attempts to prevent monopoly of such claims by limiting the amount of each claim and providing that each claimant must take up the land in his own interest and for his own use. This law has been interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States to forbid speculating in coal-lands before entry—either by dummy entrymen or by previous agreements to consolidate claims after entry. Of these 900 claims to Alaska coal-lands—among them the so-called Cunningham group—the majority are fraudulent.

"As to the action of the Land Office on these claims, I assert that the Land Office ordered the Cunningham claims to patent without due investigation when Commissioner Ballinger knew they were under suspicion; that while in office Commissioner Ballinger urged Congress to pass a law which would validate fraudulent Alaska claims; that shortly after resigning from office he became attorney for the Cunningham group and other Alaska claims; that soon after he became Secretary of the Interior his office rendered a decision which would have validated all fraudulent Alaska claims. A reversal of that decision on every point was obtained from Attorney-General Wickersham. Had it not been for Mr. Wickersham's decision, every fraudulent Alaska claim would have gone to patent. I assert that in the spring of 1909 the Land Office urged me to an early trial of these cases before the investigation was finished, and when Secretary Ballinger, as the President has stated, knew that the Cunningham claims were invalid. When I appealed to Secretary Ballinger for postponement, he referred me to his subordinates. The Department of Agriculture intervened. I was superseded in the charge of the cases, and the man who superseded me indorsed my recommendations, and the postponement was granted. Immediately thereafter I made my report on the Cuninngham cases to President Taft, and was dismissed from the service for insubordination."

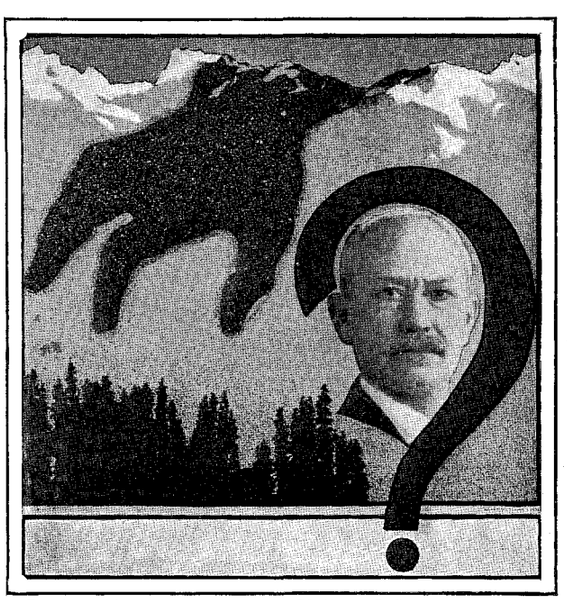
L. R. GLAVIS,

Who was trained as an investigator of land frauds under the Roosevelt Administration, and dismissed from the Land Office for insubordination under the present régime. "The public will judge," he says, "whether I am right in thinking the Alaska coal claims are still in danger."

Mr. Glavis goes on to say that, in laying the facts before the President, "I made no charge of criminality against Mr. Ballinger, nor do I make it now." To quote:

"I was not investigating either Mr. Ballinger or Mr. Dennett, but the Alaska coal cases. Because I knew that these cases were to come before Mr. Dennett and that there was no appeal from his decision save to Secretary Ballinger, because Secretary Ballinger had stated he would not act in these cases and because the next ranking officer of the department was Assistant Secretary Pierce, who had signed the decision which Mr. Wickersham had overruled, I believed the Alaska coal cases were in danger. The President has seen in this nothing but overzeal and insubordination on my part, and an opportunity to praise the Secretary of the Interior. I have not been informed what answer the Department of the Interior has made to my statement, but the public will judge whether I am right in thinking the Alaska coal claims are still in danger."

"If by this 'interference,' which the President seems to resent, Glavis saved for the time these lands, he certainly deserves something besides dismissal," says the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.).



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"ARE THE GUGGENHEIMS IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR?"

This is part of a cover design used last week by *Collier's Weekly*.

RESULTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP

SOME seem inclined to question whether the President's great tour of the country was worth the time, money, and neglect of public business that it cost. Thus the New York *Evening Sun* believes that the experiment of government from a private car has not proved a success. "Not only has the ordinary business of government been neglected," objects this paper, but "the decencies of public life have been ignored," and "there is a consensus of intelligent opinion to the effect that the expedition was a mistake." The President's own estimate of the results of the 13,000-mile round of speeches and banquets, according to the correspondents, is that "I have learned a great deal, and look forward to four years of usefulness from the information and observation of the last two months." In the course of this grand Presidential tour Mr. Taft crossed 31 States and Territories, visited 76 cities and as many more towns, made 250 speeches, attended 50 banquets, and traveled by 25 separate railroad systems as well as by steamboat and automobile. Mr. William Hoster, who accompanied the President as staff correspondent of the New York *American*, adds to these picturesque statistics the fact that, in spite of his refusal to accept gifts of an expensive nature, the President received enough presents to fill two or three express-cars. Among these were "a collection of Indian pottery, gallons of native wines, bushels of apples

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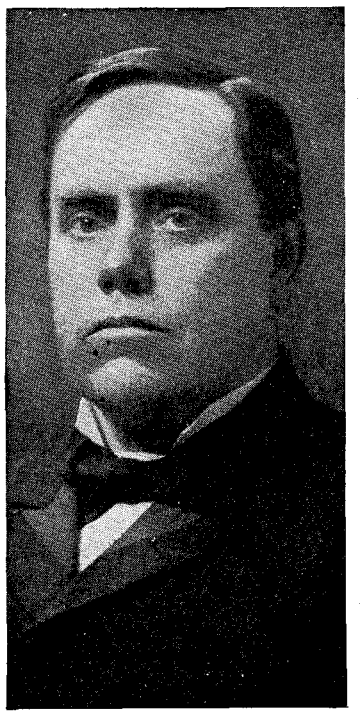
and peaches, tons of grapes, at least a hogshead of honey, a score of 'keys' to the cities he visited, scarf-pins, watch-fobs, golf-sticks, sombreros, a sackful of crank letters, a couple of carloads of flowers, and a dozen possums." Mr. Hoster further reports: "Excepting in the Middle West—where his reception was rather chilly—the President received everywhere a hearty greeting, but he declared his reception in the South topped them all."

The President comes back "with an excellent idea of the condition of national sentiment and the nature of its demands on his Administration," remarks the Washington *Times* (Ind.), while the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), which thinks Mr. Taft "almost certain to make good," weighs the results of his long journey in the following paragraphs:

"It was the expectation at the start of the tour that it would have important effects in quieting discontent in the West. Seemingly, the attitude of the Administration toward not a few national problems had been a cause of dissatisfaction in that section. Particularly was there dissatisfaction over the outcome of the fight for an amendment of the rules of the House of Representatives and over the form which the tariff revision was given on enactment.



BISHOP WARREN A. CANDLER,
Who calls upon the Southern people to resent Mr. Rockefeller's "million-dollar dose of vermifuge."

"So, a wide public expression was given to the hope that Mr. Taft's long itinerary, which would bring him into personal contact with many hundreds of thousands of people in localities remote from the capital, and the opportunity which it would afford for an outline of his views, would result in strengthening the Administration in places where it seemed in need of being strengthened.

"Has the expectation thus entertained been fulfilled? How much of a success has the tour proved to be from a political standpoint? . . . . .

"In the early stages of the journey, before the West had been reached, there was that indorsement of Senator Aldrich, whose views, altho he is a great leader in his party, are by no means the views of the average Republican of the Middle West. The Presidential cortège having arrived in the upper end of the Mississippi Valley, there was that defense of the tariff revision which, in whatever other light it is viewed, must be regarded as a tactical mistake in the sense that it is always a tactical mistake to permit oneself to be put on the defensive when it can be avoided. At a point still further West was that meeting between Ballinger and Pinchot in the Presidential party which renewed critical discussion as to the Administration attitude toward those who seek to possess natural wealth belonging to the whole people.

"Judged as a political mission giving opportunity for the expression of Administration views and policies, the tour can not be pronounced a marked success. Mr. Taft has said few things calculated to draw him closer to the great heart of the people. A suspicion that has found repeated oral utterance is that Brother Charles P. Taft, the multi-millionaire, has a very great influence over the Presidential mind in the matter of economic issues."

But an estimate of the value of the trip based on the influence of the Taft personality, the same paper continues, would probably make a better showing. Thus:

"No small percentage of the voters of the country have had a chance to see Mr. Taft at close range, to take note of his agreeable qualities, of his great patience, and good-nature, and above all, of his obvious sincerity and desire to do the right thing. A strong impress must have been left on these many voters, for Mr. Taft has a way of inspiring confidence in those with whom he comes in close contact."

The practical result of the tour, says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), is that "the country has been set to thinking, and thinking as a whole, on the questions of the day." To quote:

"Regulation of corporations, the central bank, the conservation of natural resources, the work that has to be done in irrigation, the real character of the tariff passed this year, the necessity of large expenditure on internal improvements, the wisdom of developing our waterways, our foreign relations, particularly with reference to Japan and Spanish-American countries, our policy in the construction of the Panama Canal, and the expenditure upon it, and many internal questions of as much importance as any of these, tho less frequently discust, in education, in the family, and in sectional relations, have been brought before the country during President Taft's long and fruitful trip. . . . . .

"When Congress meets it will be found that the whole body of Representatives and Senators have a clearer conception of what public opinion is on these many issues than could possibly have been reached except by the speeches of the President, who has wisely chosen to be the spokesman of the nation and not of the party, and who, without an orator's power to inspire and inflame, has what is perhaps more useful, the gift of so talking about great national issues that the plain man in the streets feels that he is hearing them discust in a language easily understood by all."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) agrees with *The Evening Sun*, that the trip was a mistake. Says *The Post:*

"The postive disadvantage of the President's being so long and far away, and so much out of touch with the public business and with his Cabinet, has plainly appeared. If President Taft had been in Washington, it is practically certain that the 'indiscretion' of Minister Crane would have been ignored or smoothed over. Other inconveniences, if not actual injuries to the orderly dispatch of affairs, have arisen. When Congress comes to look the whole matter over at leisure, we doubt if it will be minded again to vote $25,000 to pay for Presidential traveling on an extensive scale. The one experiment has not been so successful as to call for a repetition."

A MILLION-DOLLAR INSULT TO THE SOUTH

BISHOP WARREN A. CANDLER, of Georgia, is out with a statement branding as an insult to the South the gift of $1,000,000 made by John D. Rockefeller to eradicate the hookworm in that region. "For some reason," he declares bitterly, "self-appointed philanthropists have taken it on themselves to discover and proclaim conditions in the South calculated to create further prejudice against the States and people of the South, to divert immigration and to alarm the resident population," and he calls upon the Southern people to resent this "million-dollar dose of vermifuge." Many have responded to the Bishop's call. The hookworm, it will be remembered, saps the energy of its victim, and has hence been sometimes called "the germ of laziness." Does Mr. Rockefeller mean to say that the people of the South are lazy, exclaim his critics. "Where was that hookworm, or 'lazy disease,' when it took five Yankee soldiers to whip one Southerner?" demands the Macon (Ga). *Telegraph*. Where is it now, when the South is making the most wonderful recovery from defeat and disaster ever seen in history? asks another paper. Some aver that Mr. Rockefeller is slyly, in the guise of charity, trying to "buy the appreciation of a people whom he has been robbing for a quarter of a century," as the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer* puts it. The Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer* discerns his purpose thus:

"Mr. Rockefeller heads a compact power which aims at nothing less than governing the United States in its own interest and even now very nearly does so. This power is not for one generation only, but will be transmitted entire. Apart from the question of taint upon his almost inconceivable wealth, we must consider that

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wealth's potentialities. Mr. Rockefeller, with $30,000,000 already given or set aside, is in a splendid way to take over the South. At the present rate there will soon be very few people left in this section who can decently open their mouths about him or the things he stands for except in praise."

It gives the world a wrong impression of the South when it is picked out as "a special object of benevolence on the part of phil-

—From the New York *Evening World*.

anthropists who have made their immense fortunes out of illegal rebates, dishonest restraints of trade, robber tariffs, and defective armor plate," thinks the Nashville *Tennesseean*, which proceeds:

"It will not be well for the South for it to get in the habit of looking for assistance to men whose lives have been devoted to legalized robbery. Money from them makes many apologists for them, and is bad for the morals of a people who have always been governed by the highest sense of honor and an admirable spirit of independence in forming their views of national questions."

There are no more lazy people in the South than anywhere else, affirms the Macon *Telegraph*, and it resents the slander of the million-dollar gift in these words:

"Go into the factories, the fields, the workshops, and in the slums everywhere, and one finds degenerate specimens of humanity —no more in the South than in the North, or elsewhere.

"But all this talk has simply been used to revive the old slander about laziness in the South—the South that built this nation, that made it a success for seventy years, and furnished nearly all of its Presidents and great statesmen during that period. If the South has not kept up fully during the last forty years with the advancement of this whole country, it is because of the paralysis of war and reconstruction.

"It is all a monstrous lie!

"We presume that the commission appointed by Rockefeller, and endowed by him with a million plunks, will find no trouble in ascertaining the fact that kerosene oil is a 'sure-pop' against bug, mites, parasites, and the like; and after a further investigation we see no reason why they should not prescribe a teaspoonful before breakfast every morning, taken internally, and a smidgin rubbed in thoroughly upon the small of the back, for every mother's son of us living south of the Potomac and east of the Ohio rivers. 'Have you taken your ile?' will be the salutation at breakfast every morning! . . . . . .

"Seriously, the whole blooming farce is a libel on the South, calculated and intended to keep desirable immigrants from coming among us. It is a stratagem of the enemy.

"It is a part of that warfare that began more than fifty years ago, but more insidious and dangerous because it comes in the guise of friendship, 'bearing gifts.' Away with it!"

One of the keenest critics of the hookworm donation is *The Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, which informs its readers that "this vast endowment for the debauchery of the people of the South is an unmerited gratuitous insult to the untainted intelligence" of its people. It goes on to say:

"The population of the United States, numbering 31,000,000, in 1860 had wealth aggregating $16,000,000,000. The population of the South to-day, 27,000,000, or 4,000,000 less than the total population of the country in 1860, has wealth aggregating $22,000,000,000, or $6,000,000,000 more than the total wealth of the country in 1860. With such wealth and with its equipment in things material the South ought to make it impossible for any witting beggar, whether president or professor of a university or college, *declassé* clergymen, public official, or any other being, white or black, to find comfort save in the purlieus congenial to human shame. It should close and bar the door of anything that by the most violent strain of the imagination can possibly be mistaken for hospitality against any influence that tempts it to intellectual and moral pauperism.

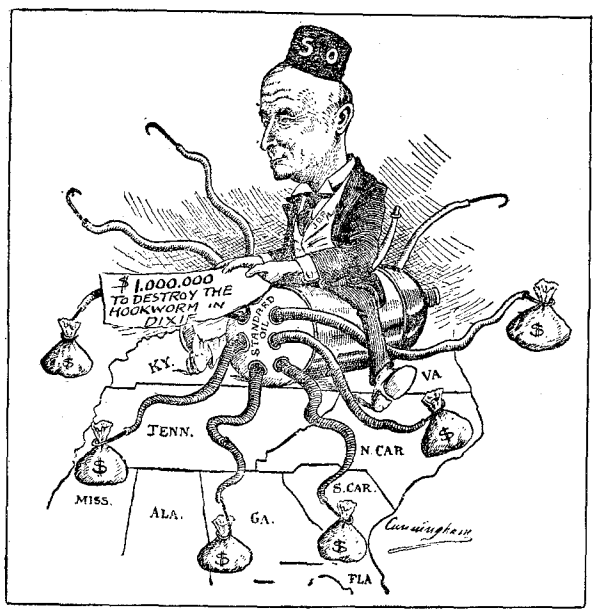
"Non-resistance to the emasculating proffers that have been made to it during the past decade means that all the material prosperity that may be evolved from its magnificent natural resources will be a curse that any upright folk would avoid as they would avoid the easy path to Hell. . . . . .

"The South is confronted by the greatest danger to its welfare and happiness that has ever assailed any respectable people. The million-dollar hookworm benefaction should be repudiated as promptly as were the benefactions of the visiting 'philanthropists' of 1865-76. The two repudiations would touch the same individuals in some cases.

"The hookworms that the South should eradicate from itself are those that would hook it to degradation."

Other Southern papers, however, fail to see any such fell and dire intents and possibilities in this gift to heal the sick. The Savannah *News* declares that it sees no "reason for resenting Mr. Rockefeller's action," and the Atlanta *Journal*, the Augusta *Chronicle*, and the Houston *Post* agree. Says the Mobile *Register:*

"Mr. Rockefeller's million, to be used in eradicating the hookworm, is given with a peculiar pleasure, he says, as it will be used in most part in the South, because it will 'in some measure express' his 'appreciation of their many kindnesses and hospitalities.' Compliments aside, we earnestly hope that Mr. Rockefeller's donation will set going such efforts in behalf of the afflicted people as to bring about a general campaign in all the States and in the counties of the States. If what is said about the hookworm dis-



THE AMERICAN HOOKWORM.
Cunningham in the Washington *Herald*.

ease is true, the South is losing actually millions of dollars in products and potentially more millions of dollars in failure to acquire industrious immigrants. No better investment can be made than the one that will free the afflicted people of the disease that incapacitates them."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* weighs the charges made

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against the Rockefeller gift and finds them wanting. Pellagra and hookworm are probably not as prevalent as sensationalists would have us believe, says this paper, but "the sound common sense of the country will utilize any opportunity that presents itself to get rid entirely of these new maladies, whether they prevail in the South or in the North, or all over the country." Says the Columbia *State*:

"We do not believe that the South is going to make a fool of itself in regard to this matter. The intelligent, sober men of the South have long ago become wearied and disgusted with this sectional chip that some of our spokesmen insist upon carrying on their shoulders. They are tired of this business of being put in the attitude of constantly being on the *qui vive* for an 'insult.' They are sick of this exploitation of the 'sensitiveness' of a 'proud' people. They have ceased to desire—if they ever did—being made the laughing-stock of sober-thinking men. If the hookworm had been prevalent in New England, doubtless Mr. Rockefeller would have given this same million for the campaign against the plague; if it had been in the West, then the gift would have been made in the same way. And in either instance it would have been mentioned as a matter of course that the gift was made for a fight against the disease in New England or in the West as the case might be. That is all there is to it.

"The South will not only make itself laughable, but it will show itself ungrateful if it fails to accept the Rockefeller gift in the admirable spirit in which it was offered. We do not believe that Bishop Candler expresses anybody's but his own opinion."

CALIFORNIA PRESS ON HENEY'S FALL

THE defeat of Francis J. Heney for district attorney in San Francisco on November 2, by 9,000 majority, is not a victory for graft, say the papers that opposed him—an explanation that seems to be called for by the loud declarations of the papers of neighboring cities that his defeat is exactly that. The new mayor, Mr. P. H. McCarthy (Union Labor), made his campaign on the promise to make San Francisco "the Paris of America," and the new district attorney, Mr. Charles M. Fickert, made his campaign on the promise to drop the prosecution of the graft cases, so that the San Diego *Union* interprets the result as a victory for graft and vice and "a severe setback for the friends of honest government." But the anti-Heney papers in San Francisco insist that such views are mistaken. *The Argonaut* explains the opposition to Heney by saying that he had so fallen under the influence of Rudolph Spreckels, who was financing his prosecutions, that the district attorney's office had become an instrument for private revenge. Another anti-Heney paper, the San Francisco *Chronicle*, gives its theory of Heney's failure thus:

"The objection to Mr. Heney is that he does not get any grafter into jail and keep him there. And he has not succeeded because he has not selected for prosecution those against whom the evidence was strongest, but those whom he was most anxious to punish, and because both professionally and temperamentally he is wholly unfit for the position of public prosecutor.

"Heney and his backers had the enthusiastic approval of the public of this city when he began work three years ago. Even after his acts had impaired the confidence originally felt in him the triumphant election of Taylor and Langdon by phenomenal majorities proved that the people were still ready to stand by him and the work that he was doing. They believed that there was still undisclosed evidence, or clues that would lead to evidence, which would secure beyond peradventure the conviction of all who most deserved punishment.

"The feeling of the people to-day as to the prosecution of the grafters is precisely what it was three years ago and two years ago. If there is no longer confidence in Heney as a prosecutor it js due solely to his professional blunders in the conduct of cases, his attempt to convict by popular passion instead of legal evidence, his disqualification of citizens for jury service by his publication of evidence, and his passionate harangues, and similar misconduct in and out of court, with which all are familiar.

"As the net result of three years' work Mr. Heney has created conditions under which it is more than doubtful whether even a jury can be got to try any of these cases. With all his cry for continued prosecution not a soul in this city now expects the conviction of anybody under Heney's direction. Not one even of his supporters would pretend to expect it.

"These being the facts, there is a strong demand from the greater portion of the public that these graft cases shall be turned over to a new man to take them up free from the personal antagonisms which Heney's methods have created and deal with them in behalf of the people precisely as he deals with all other cases in his office—and in his office and in the courts, and not in the press or from the stump.

"And there is a most profound conviction of the folly, and even scandal, of committing the prosecution of all criminal cases in this city to one who has made such a botch of the cases which he has tried."

The San Francisco *Call* and *Bulletin*, which supported Heney, accept his defeat as the verdict of the voters that the graft prosecutions shall cease, but they do not go on to indulge in any pessimistic reflections on San Francisco. This reticence, however, is not shared by the papers of other California towns. The election is taken by the Oakland *Enquirer* as "the moral effacement of the city," and it goes on to say:

"In San Francisco's extremity due to the destruction of the elements Oakland generously refrained from taking advantage of its sister city while other places sought to reap material benefit from the havoc wrought by the earthquake and fire. This was a disaster which the people of San Francisco could not prevent, but the moral degradation into which that municipality has been plunged has been brought by its citizens upon themselves.

"As a result of the election of Tuesday the fact has been flashed throughout the length and breadth of the land that graft and bribery are no longer regarded as crimes in San Francisco.

"It has been made evident that in the eyes of the voter of that city enforcement of the law against wealthy malefactors is impossible.

"The people *en masse* have consented that they may be exploited and robbed collectively with impunity. . . . . .

"The acquiescence in these conditions by the voters in the recent election can but have a disastrous effect upon San Francisco in diverting capital and population from that city.

"This state of affairs ought to furnish an incentive to Oakland to maintain high standards of civic ethics and efficiency.

"Oakland's municipal government has been remarkably free from scandal and this city is making marvelous civic progress. . . .

"This contrast with San Francisco, taken with the natural advantages which Oakland offers, should supply another reason for the people of this city to put forth a united effort to carry forward comprehensive schemes of public improvement, which will serve to emphasize in the eyes of the country the conspicuous contrast which Oakland affords by clean and decent administration to San Francisco in the hands of exploiters and demagogs."

The Los Angeles *Herald* predicts similarly that capital will now be diverted from San Francisco to other California cities, and the Los Angeles *Express* declares this election a worse disaster to the city than the earthquake and fire of 1906—

"There were remedies for the disaster of 1906. Courage and resolution applied them. With splendid energies and tireless hands a new city was reared on the wrecked foundations of the city that had been destroyed. Behold renewed the stately streets and noble avenues walled in by the monuments to trade.

"But there is no remedy for the hurt the town has now received. This moral catastrophe is not to be repaired. Earthquake and fire were material misfortunes, under which San Francisco suffered, but for which San Francisco was not responsible. The defeat of Heney is a municipal disaster for which the people of San Francisco are alone responsible. It is their deliberate work.

"It means an abandonment of justice. It means the condonation of graft. It means an alliance with crime. It means the glorification of boodle. It means civic peace? Possibly—but it means the payment of civic dishonor as the awful price.

"How much greater the earthquake of November, 1909, than the earthquake of April, 1906! The one left San Francisco in ashes, but still resolute and undismayed. The other leaves the town in infamy."

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A RECORD BEQUEST

THAT the good our millionaires do lives after them, while their power for evil is generally interred with their bones, is the conclusion reached by the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, and echoed by the New York *World* and the Washington *Star*, in commenting on the will of the late John Stewart Kennedy. This New York banker has left to various charitable, educational, and religious institutions nearly half of a total fortune of about $60,000,000, the largest benefactions being: $10,000,000 to certain Presbyterian church organizations, $2,250,000 each to Columbia University, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the New York Public Library, $1,500,000 each to the Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York, Robert College at Constantinople, and the United Charities. According to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, this is the "largest testamentary gift of the sort in the history of the world," an opinion shared by the Boston *Transcript*, which adds that perhaps there has never been a gift "that showed the application of more discriminating judgment." The same thought is exprest more fully by Prof. Edward T. Devine in *The Survey* (New York), who goes on to differentiate between this and some other great bequests:

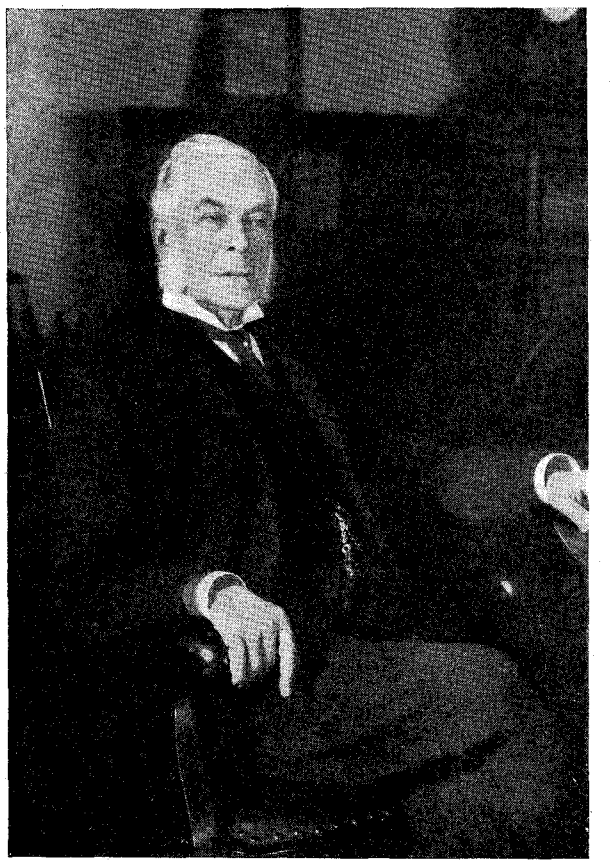
"His gifts of over $30,000,000 to religious, educational, philanthropic, and civic purposes represent no sudden whims, no desire for personal memorials, no freakish attempts at originality. The will creates no new institution, imposes no new obligation on any institution except such as naturally accompanies enlarged resources, and contains practically no provision limiting the discretion of the trustees of institutions as to the manner in which the gifts shall be applied. Immense as the bequests are, they can be used for current expenses or for endowment, for the payment of salaries or for the erection of buildings, for the carrying on of existing activities or for the inauguration of new activities, in each case as the responsible directors or managers may think best. . . . Whatever counsel he may have taken, there is no doubt that Mr. Kennedy's personal judgment is reflected in his remarkable will. Its real inspiration is faith in fellow men and in the Divine Providence, faith in the future, faith in the value and permanence of our institutions, faith in education, in literature and art, in charity, in missionary enterprise, in religion."

The Independent (New York) also finds this to be a "model will," saying:

"It indicates the testator's personal knowledge of the institutions designated and an unusually wise appreciation of their value. Of course the larger half of the estate goes to relatives and personal friends, as is right; but his obligations to the public are handsomely recognized. And there is a wise understanding of what are the forces which benefit the world, religion and education; and the education under religious influences. Would that other rich men, whose wealth always comes from the public, might as fully and wisely recognize their obligation to the public which has so enriched and honored them."

Mr. Kennedy's characteristic modesty and lack of ostentation, shown especially in his making no provision for attaching his name to any of his bequests, is commended by the Philadelphia *Record*, the Pittsburg *Post*, the New York *Times* and *Journal of Commerce*, and many other papers. It is deemed noteworthy, too, by many editors, that so large a sum could be left by a comparatively unknown man, the Detroit *Free Press* asking, "How many more unknown millionaires have we in America?" Even when the discovery of his great fortune was made, says the Brooklyn *Citizen*, not a New York newspaper was able to reproduce his picture, "so careful was he to avoid the lime-light"; here was a man of millions who "managed to live to the ripe age of eighty without having his home invaded by the camera brigade, and his life made miserable by the importunities of the female correspondent." In like vein the Hartford *Times*, after noting his Scotch birth, and his "Scotch knack of thrift," continues:

"He was no glutton of the lime-light and never mastered the art of playing to the galleries. But he accumulated something more than money; he acquired the respect of all, rich and poor, high and low, and his death in his eightieth year evoked sincere grief from all classes. He represented a fine type of millionaire."



THE LATE JOHN STEWART KENNEDY.
A comparatively unknown multi-millionaire who bequeaths $30,000,000—half of his fortune—to various public institutions.

The Christian Work and Evangelist (New York) calls attention to the fact that Mr. Kennedy's unostentatious nature kept from the public the knowledge of many splendid gifts, made during his life, to hospitals and other charitable institutions.

MORE SUGAR-TRUST SIN

MANY observers see an avalanche of revelation and prosecution gathering above the Sugar Trust, and predict in the wake of this avalanche the disclosure of scandals of startling dimensions in the field of frenzied politics no less than on the slopes of high finance. So extensive are the violations of law alleged against this corporation that many papers believe it impossible for them to have escaped cognizance of those in authority in the Government. Altho Judge Holt recently handed down a decision that the statute of limitation barred further prosecution of the trust for violations of the Sherman Antitrust Law, it was announced last week that the President and the Attorney-General had decided to push an appeal from this decision. Another indication of a gathering storm was the arrest of Joseph F. Bendernagel, charged with complicity in the false weighing of sugar cargoes and with conspiracy to defraud the Government out of customs duties. The significance of this arrest, in the opinion of the press, is in its indication that the prosecution is advancing toward the men "higher up"—Mr. Bendernagel having been until recently general superintendent of the Williamsburg refineries, and high in the councils of the Trust, with which he has been associated for thirty-five years. Other indictments, we are told, will follow. Says one of the special prosecuting officers employed by the Government:

"We are going after every one in the trust who was in any way

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involved in these swindles. If the evidence can be obtained they will all go to jail, big and little. In the mean time we are beginning with the men who actually did the work. In the course of their trials, which will begin November 30, we may be able to elicit a lot of valuable testimony as to men in the higher circles of the corporation."

According to the New York *Sun* the stealings of the Sugar Trust from the Government in twenty years have amounted to at least $30,000,000. The same paper tells the story of those colossal thefts in a page article the chief counts of which are summarized in the following paragraphs:

"The Sugar Trust has stolen boldly and enormously from the United States Treasury for at least twenty years. It stole with the assistance of officials employed by the United States. It was nursed and protected in its stealing by powerful politicians.

"The direct evidence of the Sugar Trust's crimes has lain in the New York Custom House since the stealing began. Practically every payment of duty on sugar made by the trust bears on its face the proof of robbery—the true weight and the false. Those who knew that the Sugar Trust was a thief and who sought for legal proof in the Custom-House records, were referred to the thief itself.

"George H. Earle, Jr., offered to lay bare the Sugar Trust's full iniquity to President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Bonaparte. Mr. Earle was rebuffed and left in complete discouragement. For one year after that the Sugar Trust continued to steal.

"The facts show that the Sugar Trust could not have stolen upward of $30,000,000 without the cognizance of Treasury officials and the patronage of politicians. The same cargoes were weighed and underweighed. The trust paid freight on the actual weight. It paid duties on the underweight. It stole from 5 to 10 per cent. of the duty on every cargo.

"The trust tried to blackmail the carriers of cargoes by pretended evaporations of sugar. It weakened when the carriers threatened to tell the truth. It succeeded in part of its blackmail because the carriers feared they would be driven out of business.

"The trust's power was such that it secured a special rate of estimating duties. This enabled it to juggle figures in the New York Custom House so that it apparently got small refunds, while in reality it got large repayments.

"Shippers of sugar the world over knew of this robbery. Carriers knew it. Weighers knew it. Officials within the Custom House itself must have known it. The Sugar Trust silenced revelations."

Behind this peculiarly vigorous outbreak of hostilities against the Sugar Trust, according to the news columns of the New York *World*, the machinations of other huge trusts are surmised. Thus we read:

"There is said to be an understanding among certain corporation interests to help along as great an exposure as possible of the sugar scandals, in order to bring out its political relations, its campaign contributions, its influence in administration circles, and the failure to prosecute it in the past, so that the integrity of the Roosevelt Administration may be impeached.

"Information was supplied to *The World* yesterday that if this sugar scandal is not sufficient to prove to the public the new corporation contention, the alleged protection of one or more other trusts will be exposed.

"'The return from Elba' and the possibilities of another Roosevelt Administration is now regarded as an impending danger to the realms of high finance. Hence there is willingness to throw overboard the odoriferous Sugar Trust and others equally unpopular if necessary."

The Sun asserts that the Sugar Trust "has achieved its repulsive eminence under the direct patronage and protection of Republican administration." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) thinks that *The Sun's* apparent attempt to hold the Roosevelt Administration responsible for the trust's immunity is not likely to succeed:

"The frauds admittedly go back twenty years, and the trust is known to have been in politics on both sides of the fence during most of this time. It was contributing to Democratic as well as Republican party treasuries. Its representatives sat on the Democratic side of the United States Senate and doctored the Wilson Tariff Bill to suit it, as its representatives sat on the Republican side and similarly doctored the Dingley Tariff Bill. Both parties have controlled the New York Custom House during the time of its depredations, and President Cleveland himself failed to take up and camp on the devious trail of this monster of offending when it had succeeded in bringing his party into 'perfidy and dishonor.'"

The World (Ind. Dem.), sees in the case "a scandal which involves the honor of the American people":

"The case against the Sugar Trust grows blacker with each day's revelations; but of far greater importance is the part that the United States Government played in these transactions. Who protected the trust during all the years that it was stealing from the people of the United States? And why was it protected?

"Wilbur F. Wakeman, former appraiser of the Port of New York, says in an interview that early in 1899 he laid proofs of Sugar-Trust bribery before Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Gage replied, according to Mr. Wakeman: 'I don't believe that my good friend Mr. Havemeyer knows anything about this matter, and I want you to give him my compliments and present the statement which you have presented to me, and tell him that if anything like this exists it must be stopt.' The matter was presented to Mr. Havemeyer. The weighing-frauds went on, and the Government at Washington took no further interest in the case.

"Representative Bennet declares that he will oppose a Congressional investigation of the customs service and the Sugar Trust because the United States district attorney thinks such an inquiry might prejudice the course of justice. But a searching investigation is precisely what the course of justice demands."

The Sugar Trust has already restored $2,000,000 of its dishonest gains to the United States Treasury. While the total amount of its stealings has never been authoritatively stated, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, special counsel for the Government in the sugar-fraud cases, asserts that the estimate of $30,000,000 is a gross exaggeration.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

CRANE was shown the "open door."—*Chattanooga Times.*

TEN years ago I used to have headaches.—Richard Croker. Now Murphy has them.—*New York World.*

COMMANDER PEARY'S proofs are all in. There are some people who think that Dr. Cook is also.—*Providence Journal.*

BOTH the polar explorers tell about having eaten dog, but both stubbornly refuse to eat any crow.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

GIPSY SMITH saved 400 in Chicago the other night. But it wasn't the 400 which we sometimes hear about.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

WONDER if the wedding of Mark Twain's daughter to a Russian pianist will result in Mark being made an honorary member of the douma?—*Los Angeles Express.*

NARROWLY escaping death when charged by a bull elephant, Mr. Roosevelt has yet the satisfaction of knowing that in turn he can charge the publishers.—*Los Angeles Express.*

PEOPLE in New York or Washington seem to have no intellectual difficulty whatever in imagining a central bank located at one edge of this great and growing country.—*Indianapolis Star.*

A THING of beauty is a joy until the styles change.—*Atlanta Journal.*

"WHAT is a college for?" asks a magazine writer. Every manager of a football team knows.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

HARVARD professor says the ten commandments need revision. Let's give them a fair trial first.—*New Haven Palladium.*

SPEAKER CANNON acts as tho he thought he was one of the national resources that should be conserved.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

AFTER 13,000 miles of dinners, it is not strange that President Taft comes out in favor of a national board of health.—*New York Evening Post.*

"IF Senator La Follette is a Republican, I am something else," says Speaker Cannon. We believe we have heard Mr. Cannon called something else.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

IF Speaker Cannon succeeds in securing a league franchise for a ball team in his town of Danville, Ill., it will no doubt be known as the Cannon ball team.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

LOOKING at it from all sides, it has been a bad year for the Tiger. First, Detroit via Pittsburg; then Princeton by the Lafayette route, and now the Tammany mascot. Are there any more tails to twist?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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AMERICANIZING BRITISH COLONIES

WE recently had occasion to point out, from the utterances of the English and Canadian press, that the Dominion was rapidly becoming an area of American exploitation, as much in trade and agriculture as in manufactures. More than this, American literature, American social customs, and the American idiom were shown to be rapidly gaining ground in the country that flies the English flag from the St. Lawrence to the confines of Alaska.

It now appears from the statements of Mr. Otto Corbach in the *Preussische Jahrbuecher* (Berlin) that the West Indies and Australia show the same signs of yielding to the cosmopolitan influence of the United States as the colonies above mentioned. On this point he writes:

"It is self-evident that from Canada's close proximity to the United States and the absence of natural barriers on her southern frontiers the Americanizing of the Dominion should be a palpable fact, but it is worthy of notice that a like process is going on, in spite of the intervening ocean, in Australia also. Now we never heard such a thing mentioned before the close of the nineteenth century. Previous to that period Australia had remained British through and through in everything that could keep her distinct from America. The practical republicanism of her Government had in no wise weaned her heart from the monarchical Mother Country. Australia was a willing follower of her British lord, sometimes, perhaps, even to the point of servility.

"In the mean time the strenuous spirit of Americanism had gradually seized upon her. This was evident in the large as well as the smaller incidents of public life. The decrees of the law-courts were more frequently founded upon American than upon British precedents. In clothing and in eating the custom and fashion of America became more and more prevalent. In the theaters and music-halls three-fourths of the performers were Americans. The booksellers displayed many more American than English publications. The Australian merchants and exporters looked to America as the headquarters of the world's commerce.

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W. CAMERON FORBES,

The new Governor of the Philippines, who will prosecute the war on the opium trade.

"The Americanizing of Australian legislation soon followed, and those who drew up the Australian constitution looked to the United States for a model. Their Commonweatlh is indeed a second edition of the North American Union."

But this powerful influence of Yankeedom which is so irrepressible, so potent, and so all-pervading has spread to Jamaica and Nassau. Mr. Corbach tells us:

"There is also a third section of the British World Empire which is threatened by the danger of being Americanized. This is the British West Indies. The natives of these islands have, within the last twenty years, learned to compare the enterprising spirit of the United States with the inertness of Great Britain. The occupation of Porto Rico, the institution of a protectorate over Cuba, the administration of the same island, and the undertaking of the Panama Canal have excited their admiration. They found in the numberless American travelers who visited the Antilles, calling Jamaica the Riviera of North America, those who knit closer and closer the commercial and social ties that united the States and the English islands.

"Jamaica is already quite dependent upon the Union for her trade. The population of the West Indies consists by a large majority, not of planters or of traders, but of laborers, black laborers. It began to dawn upon their minds, at the start of the Panama excavations, that they could obtain higher wages under American masters than on their own islands. Since then thousands of them have been employed on the Panama Canal, and they have there been informed that in America they can earn twice the wages paid them at home. They have an idea that if the Americans were masters of the West Indies wages would rise higher without any change in the necessaries of life. It is well known to them that the United States pursues a policy hostile to Asiatics and therefore would not admit the pauper Hindu coolies into these islands if once America obtained possession of them."

The British Government have brought this state of things upon themselves, we read, by their military desertion of the islands. To quote further:

"The slight pains which the English Government have for some years taken to strengthen and protect their West Indian possessions naturally tends to turn the eyes of the latter in some other direction. The English Government have indeed appropriated £3,000,000 for the fortification of St. Lucia, but the work has not been more than half completed and is already showing the destructive effect of tropical storms. The British fleet, which formerly used to be stationed in West Indian waters, has been for some years withdrawn. Two feeble cruisers, which make their appearance on rare occasions, are now the only sign of Britain's naval power. It is for this reason that American war-ships more frequently show themselves in West Indian waters. Such ships are always on the spot, while the poor British cruisers are away in the distance, instead of being on hand when an earthquake or a festal occasion demands their presence."

Other circumstances combine to make it probable that by the logic of events the British West Indies will come into the hands of the American Government. Mr. Corbach enlarges on this point as follows:

"The London Colonial Office some time ago announced that it could not reckon with the United States as a possible antagonist in war. This declaration, according to the English papers, produced an unfavorable impression in the West Indies. They thought, as they saw the power of the United States day by day so active all around them, that an indication was thus conveyed to the United States that when they wished to seize any one of the islands, the Mother Country would not raise a finger to prevent them. Such an intimation, the West Indians think, would urge on the completion of the Panama Canal. For the West Indian colonies, and especially Jamaica, would be likely to prove of great importance to the United States both from a strategic and commercial point of view."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WAR ON OPIUM IN THE PHILIPPINES

WHILE China's efforts to eradicate the use of opium are as yet ineffectual, and Great Britain's efforts have not yet begun, it is encouraging to read in *The Indian Witness* (Calcutta) that in the Philippines the opium trade is strictly suppressed by the American authorities. The question has been made a moral one and principle has triumphed over profit. We quote as follows:

"An object of a nation renouncing a large revenue on moral grounds has been before the Eastern world for more than a year. The American Government has prohibited absolutely the traffic in opium in the Philippine Islands and made its use in any form a crime and the possession of it by any person a crime. At the same time, the medical use is safeguarded by stringent laws that do not allow indulgence in the drug. This prohibition of opium has now been in force long enough to make it interesting to our readers to know some of the results. Inquiry from reliable sources shows that the law is enforced, that prohibition is absolute, and that American officials in the Philippine Islands have succeeded

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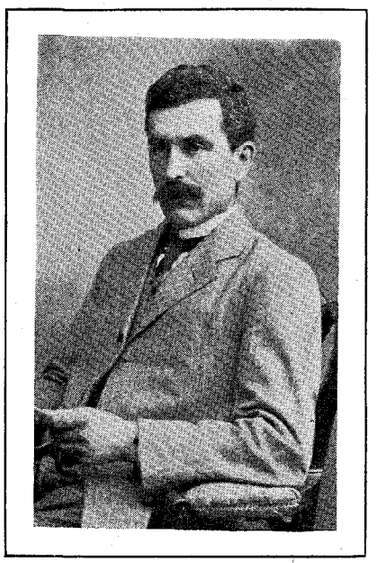
in largely stamping out the habit and they are determined to prevent opium entering the islands by smuggling. A sufficient warning was given, before the law went into effect, to enable merchants who had a stock of opium to dispose of it; a free opium-curing hospital was opened months before the date fixt for the enforcement of the law for the victims who desired to be cured. Those who imagined there would be a lax enforcement of the law and concealed supplies, were rudely awakened by severe fines and imprisonment and, later on, by imprisonment without the option of a fine.



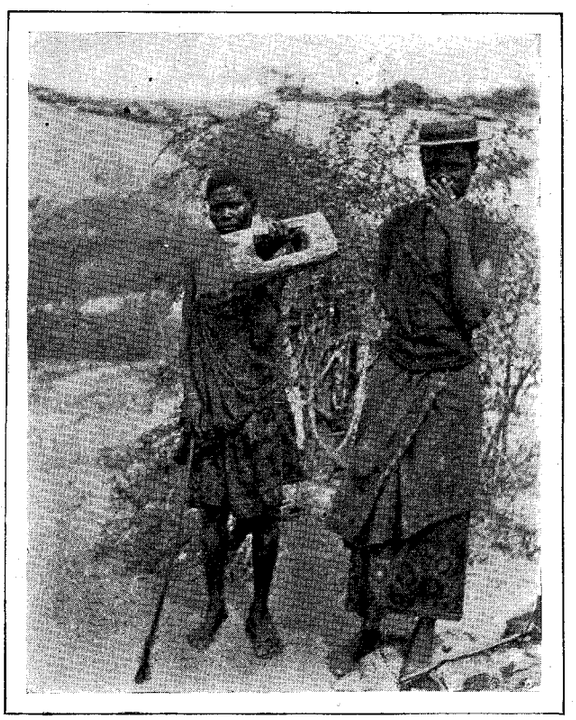
MR. JOSEPH BURTT,

Who is in this country as the representative of the English Antislavery and Aborigines Protection Society, to protest against the use of slave-grown cocoa.

"Thus it can be said without fear of contradiction that the opium traffic in the Philippine Islands has been suppresst or, at least, is classed as extra hazardous and is on a par with dealing in illicit firearms. That such results have been obtained is cause for congratulation to the United States Government. Would that the British Government took a similar stand with reference to the opium traffic, but in India Government has the monopoly of its manufacture. It will have first to rid itself of being accomplice in the fact, before it can make the traffic illegal."

SLAVE-GROWN COCOA

"COCOA is thrown upon the American market," says the circular of the Antislavery and Aborigines Protection Society, "at a cheaper rate when it is produced by slaves." Of these cocoa cultivators in bonds there are from 30,000 to 37,000 working in Portugal's African possessions. The cocoa plantations are in Angola, a Portuguese colony in Southwest Africa, and the islands of San Thomé and Principe in the Gulf of Guinea. So frightful is the mortality among these 30,000 or 40,000 slaves that their ranks have to be filled by an annual importation of some 4,000 from the central regions of Africa. Such is the dreadful tale told in the London *Spectator* by Mr. Joseph Burtt, a writer who has been on the spot, and witnessed the hard life of the victims. He is now in America in the interests of this agitation. As the representative of the Society above mentioned, he appeals to all consumers of cocoa to refuse that which is raised from slave labor, as the sugar of the West Indies was refused by many English families during the Wilberforce agitation for the emancipation of the negro in those islands. Interest has already been aroused in this question, but as Mr. Burtt says in *The Contemporary Review* (London):



SLAVE WOMAN WITH THE DEALER ABOUT TO SELL HER.
In the Portuguese cocoa region.

"It is important that the interest already aroused should not be allowed to flag, and that the matter should be widely laid before the general public in England and also in America, which is now buying largely of this slave-grown cocoa.

"Civilization may at the beginning of the twentieth century reasonably demand that the common articles of diet shall be grown by free labor, and that the conditions of the S. Thomé laborer shall be as free as those natives employed in the Transvaal mines or in the West Indies. I have studied on the spot the conditions of labor on the Rand and in Mozambique, where a large proportion of the labor is recruited. The people offer themselves freely for the mines, and the mortality is about half that of many of the S. Thomé plantations, altho the nature of the work is not so healthy; and the natives return freely to their homes when their contract is completed to enjoy their earnings."

SHACKLED SLAVES AND THEIR DRIVER.
Over 30,000 of these wretched beings are on the cocoa plantations.

The practical aim of the Antislavery and Aborigines Protection Society is thus exprest in the words of their circular:

"Pending international action, urge your stores and manufacturers to cease buying cocoa or chocolate which is produced by slave labor."

The Society issues a list of firms, sixteen in number, who refuse to buy slave cocoa. Among these are Huyler, Menier, Cadbury, Fry, Baker, Lowney, Wilbur, Stollwerck, Powell, and Whitman.

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Photograph by Drucker, New York.

THE "HONORABLE COMMERCIAL COMMISSION" FROM JAPAN.

Among other greetings they bring the message that Japan has changed its emigration policy and will divert its surplus population to the Asiatic mainland, instead of sending it to Canada and the United States.

THE JAPANESE BUSINESS ENVOYS

JAPAN believes that the old-style diplomat is a thing of the past; the new kind of diplomat is not a statesman, or even a politician, but a plain business man. This is the reason for the visit of the "Honorable Commercial Commission," now touring this country. Our papers have paid scant attention to them, seemingly considering the Steinheil murder case and the Astor divorce of more importance, so we have had to go to the Japanese papers for information about the real purpose of the Commission's visit. They have come, it seems, at the invitation of the leading chambers of commerce of this country in appreciation of the courtesy of their sister institutions in Japan, which a year ago last spring invited the representative business men of the Pacific Coast to visit them. A leading article in the October issue of the *Taiyo* (Tokyo) explains the meaning of their trip as seen by the nation that sent them. According to the account of the editor of this influential monthly, the Commercial Commission seem to have left Japan amid great enthusiastic demonstrations participated in by such eminent statesmen as Count Okuma and the members of the Ministry. In the opinion of the editor, the event marks the opening of a new era in the history of Japanese diplomacy. He says:

"Heretofore, the diplomacy of Japan has been regarded as a monopoly of the Foreign Department, with which the people had nothing whatever to do. But the enlightened statesmen of the world have been awakening to the fact that in this age of democracy international relations can not be fixt by the desires of the Governments alone, regardless of the will of the people, and the Japanese ministers have not been slow to recognize this fact. In short, they have come to admit that the diplomacy of the present age is a diplomacy not between Governments alone, but between peoples as well. This change in the attitude of our Government toward the people is indicated in the manner in which our Foreign Department treats the Commercial Commission which is to visit America."

The editor states that Count Komura, the Foreign Minister, requested the members of the Commission to exert their utmost influence to restore the relations between Japan and America to what they were a few years since. In the various conferences which the Count held with the commissioners, he took pains to impress upon them the idea that Japan must make every effort to preserve the good-will of America. In one of such conferences he spoke as follows on Japanese emigration:

"Prior to the war with Russia the Japanese Government encouraged the emigration of its subjects to foreign countries. But as the consequence of the great conflict Japan has emerged from the position of an insular nation, and has become a continental Power. This change, which has opened to our people a wider sphere of activity and achievement within their own precincts, has necessitated a radical alteration in our policy with regard to emigration. We need no longer entertain any apprehension as to the disposition of our surplus population. On the contrary, we hope that our population will increase with greater rapidity so that we may be better able to carry out the mission upon which we have embarked. Furthermore, our advantage in commerce and industry lies in the cheap labor of which we have abundance. In order to maintain this advantage in the international rivalry for commercial supremacy it is important that we should refrain from encouraging the emigration of our laborers to foreign countries. In view of these facts Japan has determined not to allow the emigration of its laborers to Western countries, and especially Canada and the United States. The sincerity of this determination is one point which I wish you would try to bring home to the Americans during your sojourn in that country. Another point which I ask you to remember is that China and the United States are the best customers for our products. Considered both politically and commercially, then, it is imperative that we should preserve the friendship of the American nation."

The article states that the Mikado gave a dinner to the members

THE POOR BEAR SNIFFS THE ROAST BUT CAN'T GET AT IT.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

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of the Commission, which is another indication of the great importance attached to their trip. This Commission, the *Taiyo* adds, is the most notable delegation Japan has ever sent abroad since the first embassy which she dispatched to Europe and America to pave the way to the revision of the disadvantageous treaties entered into twelve to fifteen years before with the Western Powers.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CZAR'S WEDGE IN THE DREIBUND

THE Socialists and anarchists permitted the Czar to visit Italy, think the Russian papers, because they have concluded that monarchs no longer make war or peace, and that the people are the real rulers. No bomb or bullet threatened the autocrat, because the futility of such weapons has been realized. Kings still have some say about alliances, however, and many editorial observers see in the Czar's Italian trip an attempt to insert a wedge between Italy and the other two members of the Triple Alliance. Italy was deeply offended by Austria's annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which, as the London *Daily News* remarks, rang "the knell of the Triple Alliance" and impels Italy to throw herself into the arms of Russia. To hunt with Austria and Germany would be like hunting with that royal beast which always takes the lion's share. The passing of the Triple Alliance is thus foretold by the *Riech* (St. Petersburg):

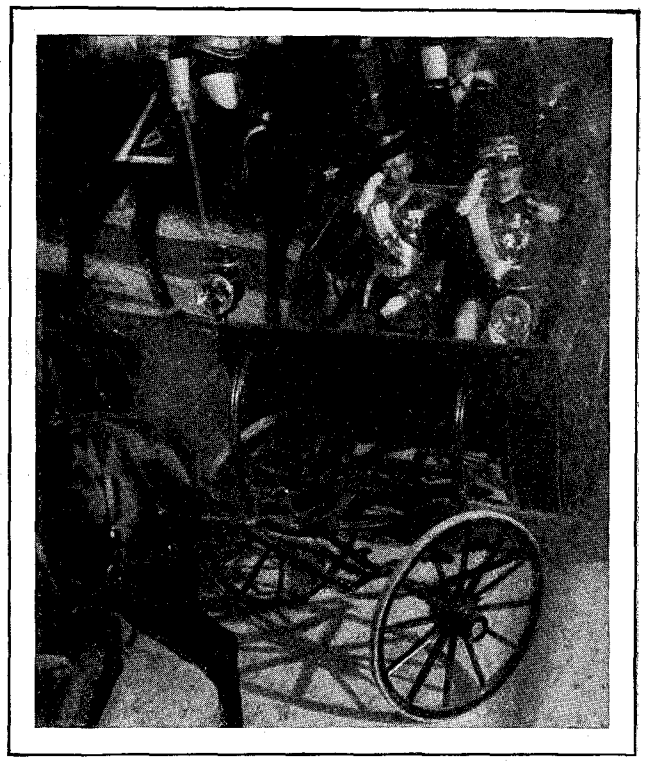
"The term of the Triple Alliance will end in the year 1911. As this period draws near Italy feels more and more insistently the need to look thoroughly into the matter of its international position, and realizes clearly that Austria's ambitions are antagonistic to its interests. Hitherto this situation was concealed by the violent animosity existing between the Italians and Slavs, fanned by the Austrian Germans. But recently the feeling began to weaken and is rapidly dying away. The Italians are growing ever friendlier to the Slavs, while ever more hostile to their Northern neighbors. *Il pericolo tedesco*, 'the German peril,' unites the Italians and the Slavs in a common cause against a common powerful enemy."

The annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Austria had long been the bugbear of Italian statesmen. These two provinces were in a certain sense buffer States between Italy and Austria. The only refuge for Italy now that the annexation has been accomplished is to seek an ally eastward of the Pruth. Thus the *Riech* continues:

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY—"Dear friend, do be careful of your digestion." —*Pasquino* (Turin).

"The very first Italian king said, 'The day that Austria annexes Bosnia and Herzegovina we shall be squeezed between her and the Adriatic as in a vise.' Now the event has come to pass. Italy can not help feeling that a great blow has been dealt at the balance of power about the Adriatic, and her sense of it must be all the livelier because the marriage of her king with the daughter of a Montenegran prince placed an excellent instrument in her hands for making her Gibraltar in the Adriatic and closing up the exit of the Austrian fleet. So the next thing in order is the building of rival fleets. 'What shall we do in 1912, when the term of the Triple Alliance will have expired and the successor to the throne, Franz Ferdinand, will give rein to his bellicose propensities?' That is the question about which a whole literature of pamphlets and newspaper articles has sprung up."



MEETING OF THE CZAR AND THE KING.

Nicholas has just alighted from the train at Racconigi, Italy, after an uninterrupted railroad trip of 75 hours, passing through Austria, Germany, and the south of France, a détour prompted by the fear of assassination.

The *Riech* concludes with a graceful reference to Russian aid to the Messina sufferers and says of the visit of Nicholas:

"In view of our undoubted identity of interests we especially welcome this act of international courtesy, which in the present instance has a deeper significance than a mere amenity. At any rate the cordial bonds uniting the two nations already go much further than a mere exchange of civilities. Messina bound the Italian people to the Russian with ties of mutual sympathy founded upon a broad humanity."

This enthusiasm is not shared by the entire Russian press. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) passes over the incident in total silence. The *Birzheva Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg) declares rather coldly:

"We consider any demonstration emphasizing the community of interests between Russia and Italy perfectly superfluous. It is self-evident that in their attitude on the Balkan question both nations would naturally protect the independence of the several nationalities. This does not conflict with Tittoni's declaration that the Triple Alliance is still solid. The King of Italy has now defined the objects and duties of the Russo-Franco-English group of Powers, and the Russo-Italian friendship indicates at least an indubitable triumph of those highest political principles which tend to free Europe from the oppressive burden of an armed peace."

The meeting between Russia and Italy, according to the *Novaya Russi* (St. Petersburg), means a decided setback for Germany, and a checkmate to Austria's suspected raid on Servia and Montenegro.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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EDUCATING REASON RATHER THAN MEMORY

THAT education should follow three paths: first, the imparting of knowledge; second, repetition for practise; and third, the development of ability to reason, is the contention of Julian Chase Smallwood, writing in *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, November). The first, he says, is satisfactorily handled, while the second is insisted upon only by the most clear-seeing educators, and the third is scarcely attempted at all. Starting from these premises, Mr. Smallwood arrives at the somewhat unexpected conclusion that the use of text-books should be permitted in examinations. He writes:

"During his education the modern schoolboy is like a keg with a funnel in its bung-hole to receive the liquid poured into it. He is in a passively receptive state, taking no active part in the proceedings, except that he supports the funnel. This constitutes our teaching of knowledge. He is made to remember facts. When he has passed his examination, more facts are poured in, often largely displacing the old ones. . . . . .

"So much, I think, will be granted, and so much is necessary and good. Now, how about the practise? How many technically trained men can accurately add six columns, of six figures each, at the first attempt? How many men who have passed a rigid entrance examination in English can write a page of correct English? The proportion is deplorably small. Yet the practise obtained in schools is supposed to teach these things. It is the same in the more advanced studies. In algebra, calculus, etc., it is customary to solve many problems; but our methods of instruction do not enable the student to do so accurately and feel sure of results. In many cases he knows the answer and obtains a number of incorrect ones before the right one is reached—sometimes by an erroneous process. . . . . .

JULIAN CHASE SMALLWOOD,

Who would train the schoolboy to think independently, instead of treating him, as now, "like a keg with a funnel in its bung-hole to receive the liquid poured into it."

"We come, then, to the third branch of education, which, to my mind, is the most important. This should train the student to think independently and develop or create habits of mental investigation and analysis. It is astonishing to me that, with rare exceptions, our technical schools almost entirely disregard this branch in the ordinary courses of instruction. Perhaps the closest approach to it is made in the laboratory courses in analytical chemistry; for such courses consist of a series of real problems, to solve which it is essentially necessary that the student use his reason. Moreover, he can not let lack of confidence in his ability control his judgment to the same extent as in other studies, since he can have no foreknowledge of the answers. . . . . .

"Every one who has been graduated from a technical school has witnessed the wide variations in the successes of his classmates in practical work. . . . In every class there is at least one man gifted with an exceptional memory, who with little effort satisfies the requirements. I know such a one as a classmate who, by subterfuge, attended not more than one-fourth of the hours prescribed, and 'crammed' for each examination only the night before. . . . He was graduated well up in his class, but knew practically nothing of engineering.

"Is it not a crying shame, then, that such men should be vouched for on parchment as engineers? Is not the only conclusion possible from these obvious facts that there is something wrong with our educational system? If so much is admitted, it will then be asked, 'What can be done about it?' If we are prepared to recognize the fact that we make as great a mistake in ladling out education without discriminating regard to individual needs as we should were we to attempt to nourish all children with the same food, we shall begin to reach a solution of the problem."

Thus Mr. Smallwood leads up to two faults in our present régime which he desires to emphasize: first, the lack of consideration of the ability to reason; and second, the tendency to treat men's minds "as a machine for carving wood treats the rough product fed to it, without regard to grain and texture." The remedy for the latter fault, he says, lies largely in discrimination on the part of instructors. To quote:

"Far more individual attention should be given students and a process of segregation should be cautiously followed. That is, students in every course should be classed according to their abilities and the quality of their minds, and each class or squad taught separately. In this way only may those who are less quick be kept from falling hopelessly behind and those brighter ones be saved from retardation. But the important object is to deal with each mind in the way best calculated to develop it. Minds can no more be nourished with indiscriminate feeling or monotonous diet than can bodies. In accord with growth instruction should be changed, not only in quantity but in kind.

"Regarding that other fault of our present methods, the remedy is difficult to apply. It will be argued, too, that students are too much burdened with acquiring knowledge to be further taxed to work independently. Better, then, to decrease the 'book learning.' . . . The method of instruction in preparatory schools should be changed so as to train minds to be receptive of what is to come.

"In the university, as in the preparatory school, there should never be required a demonstration of a theorem or repetition of text; but the process of thought by which such demonstration is made should be rigidly exacted. . . . Again when a formula is to be deduced, the student should never be required to repeat the deduction, but to give the process involved. . . . If the process by which a generic principle is deduced is understood, that process may readily be applied to a specific example.

"In conclusion, I would strongly advocate the universal removal of the ban on the use of text-books in examinations. This may startle some of my readers, but a little reflection will show that the plan is entirely practicable. . . . In scientific subjects questions should be framed to appeal to the intelligence and not the memory of a student. Instead of asking him, for example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of a certain type of machine, he should be questioned concerning the best type to be selected to satisfy given conditions. He will be obliged to use his judgment as well as knowledge to answer such a question. If he has no judgment, he can not answer it with a cartload of books at his elbow. If he has not knowledge, the element of time forbids his gaining it in the examination-room and also answering the question satisfactorily. He should be free to consult his references in the examination-room as in the practise of his profession.

"The effect of the system I suggest will be twofold. First, the class-room work will develop independence of thought, impress upon the mind the knowledge that it is necessary that the student gain in a way least taxing to his energies for the result obtained, and give him that reliance upon his own judgment which he must have to become an engineer in the true sense of the word. It will, as well, absolutely disqualify those men whose mental attributes render them incapable of becoming such. Second, the time-limit system and use of reference books will break the hide-bound dependence upon text-books, and at the same time actually test the student's fitness for his future work."

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TESTING STEEL BY SPARKS

AN interesting method of analyzing steels by observing the shape of the sheaf of sparks given off when the metal is ground, is described in a paper by Max Bermann, read at Copenhagen before the International Association for Testing Materials, and printed in abstract in *Machinery* (New York, November). In this we read:

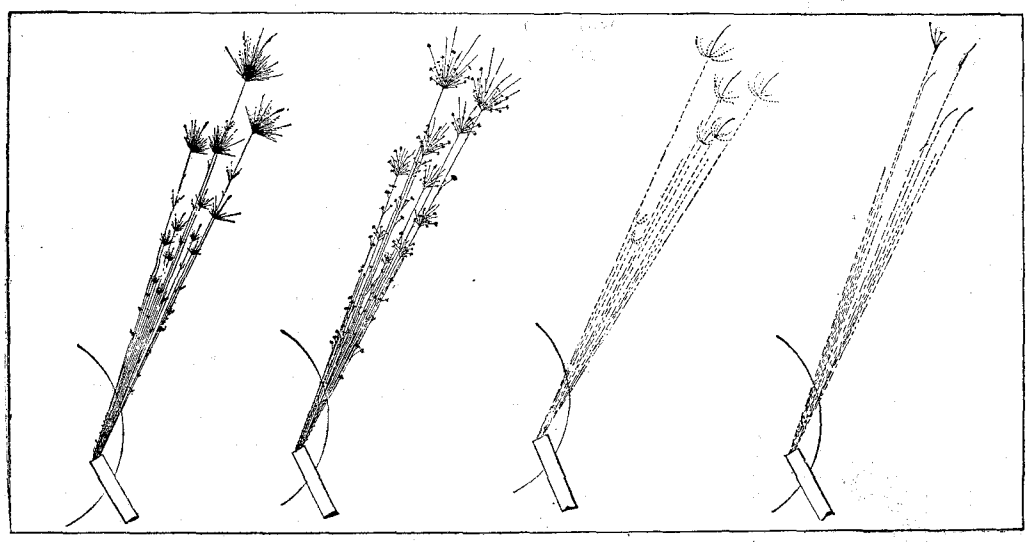

FIG. 1.—Indicating high-carbon steel. FIG. 2.—A tool-steel containing considerable manganese. FIG. 3.—Steel containing tungsten. FIG. 4.—Molybdenum high-speed steel.

SPARK PICTURES.

This new test permits an easy classification of steels, proves compliance with contract requirements, and detects inequalities of composition.

"The path of the spark from its origin to its extinction forms a line of light which may be called the spark-ray. This spark-ray consists of a line of light the end of which branches out in every direction, having an explosion-like appearance. It is this end of the rays that, in particular, varies for different classes of steel, and which in the following will be called the spark-picture. Some of these spark-pictures contain only a very few lines, while others contain a great many, some of them presenting secondary explosions and projections. The rays extending from the drop formation in the spark-picture have a strikingly higher speed than the particles in the spark-rays, and it appears as if they were suddenly thrown out in various directions by an internal force.

"With a carbon content of from 0.07 to 0.08 per cent. the number of the lines in the spark-picture is from two to three. With an increase of the percentage of carbon the number of the branching lines also increases. At low carbon contents the lines appear to start from different points of the drop formation at the end of the ray, but when the carbon content is as much as 0.25 to 0.27 per cent. the lines spring from a common point of the drop formation. The larger the carbon content the greater is the crowding of the lines projecting from the end of the ray. (See Fig. 1.)

"The spark-picture of steel containing manganese (see Fig. 2) shows at the end of the individual branching lines a secondary explosion-like phenomenon, shorter lines collecting like leaves around a common central point. The number of the primary branching lines in this case also is in proportion to the carbon percentage in the steel; the extent and shape of the spreading ends of the primary branching lines appear to be in a certain relation to the percentage of manganese contained by the material.

"In the case of tool steel, the spark-picture resembles the branch of a blossom, and the individual branching lines have a lilac-like form.

"The spark-rays of steel containing wolfram [tungsten] are dark red lines, the ends of which show no spark-picture if the emery-wheel is not sufficiently sharp and the pressure between the wheel and steel is small. Only the very end of the ray has a broader and more brightly glowing appearance, indicating the beginning of a spark-picture. If the steel is prest more firmly against the wheel, branching lines spring out in an explosion-like manner. These lines, however, take the form of small shining pin-head-like balls.

"The spark-sheave (the combination of spark-rays and spark-pictures) of chrome-wolfram high-speed steel is distinct from that of the wolfram steel by the fact that two kinds of rays appear, some very thin dark red, and some thicker bright red ones, which are absent in the regular wolfram steel. The spark-pictures consist solely of short curved drop forms.

"The spark-picture of nickel steel, containing less than 3 per cent. nickel, is identical with that of carbon steel with a corresponding percentage of carbon. In case of larger percentages of nickel, however, the nickel steel can readily be recognized by the aid of the spark test, because the spark-pictures show themselves in a sporadic manner whereas in the case of carbon steel they occur in close proximity and in close succession to one another.

"Dark gray cast-iron is characterized by fine dark red spark-rays, spark-pictures here and there, and lines collecting around the drop formation like a net. The net-like lines disappear more and more with the increase of assimilated carbon, and with light gray cast-iron they disappear altogether.

"The spark emitted when grinding is of course a particle of the metal being ground, heated to a high temperature by the friction between the emery-wheel and the material. This particle of metal is thrown out in a tangential direction. At a certain point of its line of flight, the red-hot spark assumes a red heat; it changes to white heat, and then transforms itself in an explosion-like manner into a spark-picture. At the moment of the explosion-like transformation the spark is in a fluid state. The latter statement can be proved by introducing a plate of glass at right angles to the line of flight and microscopically examining the glass. It is apparent that the sparks must be in a fluid condition, as they either splash asunder when striking the glass or form crystals of different shapes.

"The increase of heat of the spark is caused by an internal source of heat represented, partly, by the combustion heat of the carbon, which suddenly burns. The heat of oxidation of the exterior surface of the mass of sparks prevents too rapid cooling of the spark. The heat of combustion of the carbon melts some of the metal, but not the whole mass, and an outer crust is left which is burst by the expanding carbon gases. The size of the 'picture' thus increases with the percentage of carbon. The practical uses of these 'spark-pictures,' we are told, are many. They will enable steels to be rapidly classified according to their content and qualities, and the compliance of a specimen of steel with contract requirements may be quickly tested. Again, we have here a sensitive means of ascertaining differences of composition in different parts of the same piece, and also to ascertain what kind of hardening process will be best adapted to any particular piece."

THE TWO NORTH POLES—Now that the North Pole has actually been discovered, says *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, November), endless have been the discussions as to how one would know when one were there, in what direction a compass needle at the Pole would point, etc. The writer goes on to clear the matter up thus:

"Not every one understands that the North Pole and the north magnetic pole are two entirely different things. As a matter of fact there are few localities on the earth's surface where the compass points due north. The reason is because the north magnetic pole, or area, lies in the vicinity of King William's Land just off the Arctic Coast of North America, in Bothia. These are strange lands that we don't hear much about after we have left our school geographies behind.

"When this magnetic pole is between us and the North Pole the compass points due north. As we go either east or west from this

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line it is easy to see that the compass is 'off' to a certain extent. If we were to travel north of the magnetic pole the needle would point south; west of it the needle would point east.

"Sir James Ross in 1831 located the north magnetic pole approximately, at a point up in Bothia. But in 1903 Capt. Roald Amundsen, in the good ship *Gjoa*, set out on an expedition which lasted till 1906, and during those three years he relocated the magnetic pole and incidentally made the 'Northwest Passage,' the goal for which mariners have striven since the days of Hendrik Hudson.

"Amundsen and his assistants lived for nearly two years at Gjoahavn in King William's Land, west of the coast of Greenland. This was about 100 nautical miles from the magnetic pole and is a favorable point for making magnetic observations.

"Terrestrial magnetic force is different on every part of the earth's surface and is not always the same at a given point. It is subject to regular daily and yearly changes, and Amundsen wanted to find out about these changes. Evidently the best place would be near the seat of the magnetic power, so there he posted himself, and for nineteen months, day and night, his party took readings of their instruments—both inclination and declination.

"Amundsen himself also made short excursions right into the very region of the magnetic pole and was able, by the aid of declination observations, to prove absolutely that the magnetic north pole does not have a stationary situation but is continually moving. Its general location is, however, in the region mentioned above, and it does very well to steer by."

FUTURE SHIPS AND FUTURE DOCKS

THE race between ships and docks reminds one somewhat of that between guns and armor, except that in this instance the ships may not get ahead, on penalty of being left outside our harbor entrances. Scarcely, however, are our channels dredged a little deeper and our piers lengthened to accommodate the latest ocean greyhound, than we hear rumors of larger ones that will be in danger of running aground in the channels and will project far beyond the ends of the piers. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris):

"The dimensions of ships are being increased day by day, either to accelerate their speed or to obtain greater carrying-power; so much so that ports, docks, and channels are becoming insufficient to receive them.

"Constructors of vessels are thus forced to observe certain limits of length, beam, and especially of draft, in making their designs. The result is that the new ships have not all the stability that they need, and that, on the other hand, the companies complain that they can not use, in useful quantities, any very costly material.

"On all sides there is effort to improve the entrances of ports, basins, and docks. But these great works will not be sufficient, because, altho not yet completed, they are planned only for the largest existing ships, and the size of vessels soon to be built will be vastly greater."

From 1883, when the *Umbria* was the monarch of the seas, until 1907, the birth-year of the *Mauretania*, the length of steamers has increased by 56 per cent., while the draft of water has increased by only 36 per cent. Now, says the writer, on the draft depends the stability, the harmony of form, and the capacity of the hull. He concludes:

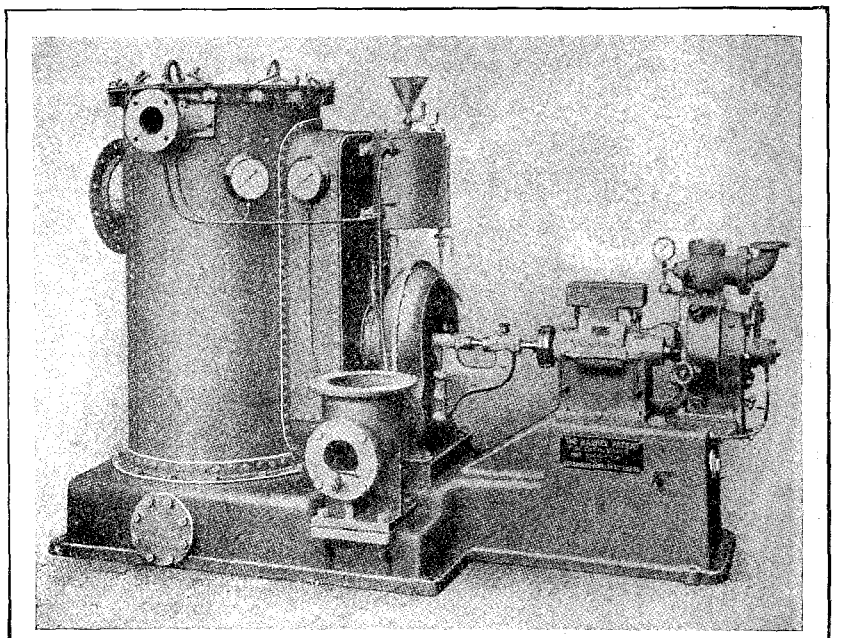
"We hear on all sides of the improvement and enlargement of harbor entrances, the actual work is even going on in a few places. But how shall we undertake and pursue these great and burdensome enterprises at a time when we are not able to foresee the dimensions of future naval constructions?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO PUT OUT FIRES AT SEA

AN ingenious device to smother fire on ships by distributing throughout the vessel incombustible gases drawn from the funnels, has been invented by an Australian. Between 1892 and 1902 no less than 364 vessels were reported burned at sea, not to speak of those that doubtless were destroyed in this way without news of the fact reaching land. Besides these fatal fires, there were hundreds of others that were extinguished only with great effort and after more or less damage had been done. Methods of fighting fire on shipboard are now most imperfect. Says Daniel Bellet, writing in *Cosmos* (Paris, October 9):

"The admission of water to the hold is often insufficient, and may perhaps be dangerous on account of its weight, which diminishes the buoyancy of the hull. It is needless to add that it also may injure the whole cargo, even that part not reached by the fire. For this reason steam is often used as a substitute and inventors have also planned to introduce carbonic gas.

"An Australian inventor, Mr. George Harker, has had a very original idea. He also uses incombustible gases to stop the progress of the fire; but he does not generate these gases by a special apparatus, he takes them from the place where they are naturally found on board every steamer. He uses the combustion-gases that normally escape through the funnels with the smoke and other products of the furnaces. . . . . .



HARKER'S DEVICE FOR FIGHTING FIRE ON SHIPBOARD
By smothering the flames with incombustible gases taken from the funnels.

"The device has already been installed on a steamer, the *Fiona*, belonging to an Australian sugar company. The object is to reduce the quantity of oxygen in the hold of a burning vessel to a proportion so slight that the phenomena of combustion can no longer go on. Normally this proportion is 21 per cent., and Mr. Harker has proved that if the percentage falls to about 14 or 15, the flames resulting from combustion are immediately arrested. If the reduction of the oxygen is pushed somewhat farther, the combustion itself will stop. And Mr. Harker states, with perfect logic, that if we convey into the hold at the beginning of a fire the gases of combustion that are passing out through the funnel, before they reach the outer air, we shall have an atmosphere where flame and combustion will quickly disappear."

Harker's apparatus, as shown in the illustration, comprizes a small motor which operates a fan to draw the furnace gases from the funnel, devices for washing and cleaning them, and then forcing them into a system of pipes through which they are distributed to any desired part of the ship. The gases may also be used to kill rats. Harker's machine is cheap and apparently effective and may be the means of saving much life and property at sea.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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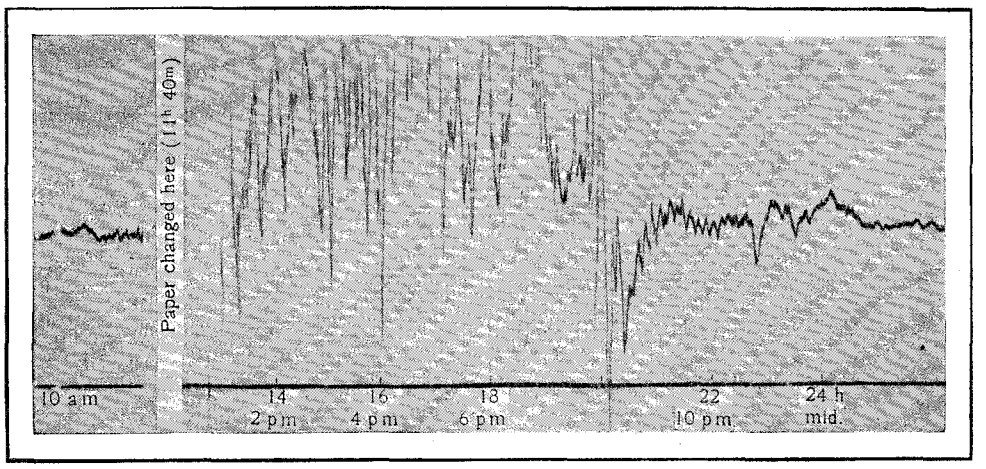
A MAGNETIC STORM

A "MAGNETIC STORM" is not a storm of wind and rain accompanied by electric and magnetic disturbances—in other words, a thunder-storm—but a more or less violent disturbance of magnetic equilibrium, not to be detected except by means of magnetic instruments. A "magnetic storm" may be raging and playing havoc with telegraphic communication when the air is calm and the sun shining brightly. These disturbances have always interested students of solar physics because of their frequent coincidence with the aurora and with the appearance of large sun-spots, leading to the theory that the sun is responsible in some way for the earth's magnetic condition. A storm of this kind took place on September 25 last and is minutely described by Dr. Chree in *Nature* (London). As this account, however, necessarily consists only of a description of the abnormal oscillations of the magnetic needle, it is uninteresting to the general reader. The writer's remarks on magnetic storms in general, however, are worth quoting. He says:

"Magnetic storms such as the present inevitably create an interest in the explanations that have been advanced to account for the phenomenon. The theories of Arrhenius and of Nordmann, the theories and researches of Birkeland, and the deductions made by Maunder from the Greenwich disturbances all point to the sun as the ultimate source, and to some form of discharge—ions, electrons, or such-like carriers of electricity—as the immediate vehicle. The electrical nature of aurora is difficult to dispute, and the fact that storms like the present appear to be invariably associated with aurora visible far outside the polar regions unquestionably supports in some ways theories such as those of Birkeland or Arrhenius.

"When we come, however, to details, difficulties present themselves. If magnetic storms are directly due to the electrical currents which render the upper atmosphere luminous, how comes it to pass that the visual phenomena of aurora are so constantly changing, while even in the most conspicuously variable of magnetic storms the larger movements of the magnets take usually 5, 10, or 20 minutes to accomplish, the force appearing to alter at a nearly uniform rate for minutes on end? . . . There is, again, the very remarkable fact that when we go to high latitudes, where aurora and magnetic disturbance are both almost daily occurrences, the association of the two phenomena becomes much more difficult, if not impossible, to recognize. The absence of visible aurora during active magnetic disturbances may be reasonably accounted for during the Arctic summer, when the sun is above the horizon, but it is a different matter when we find the magnets rather quieter than usual during the occurrence of a bright aurora. Unless we are to assume a fundamental difference of type between auroras presenting the same spectroscopic lines, or a variety of sources for different magnetic storms, there is a difficulty which is not easily surmounted. The only explanation that has occurred to me is the possibility that the visual phenomena may represent merely intense local concentration of electrical current, and that the main portion of the discharge frequently makes no appeal to the eye, and is of a much more steady and persistent character. Another difficulty in regarding the phenomena of magnetic storms as entirely and directly due to the action of electrical currents associated with aurora is that it is a frequent occurrence—as on the present occasion—for the horizontal force to be considerably deprest below the normal value when the storm has apparently ceased and for some considerable time thereafter. It is possible, of course, that the external currents have partly demagnetized the earth, or at least modified its distribution of magnetism, and that there are recuperative tendencies tending to cause reversion to what is for the time being a more stable distribution; but if this be the true explanation, the demagnetizing action and the recuperative tendencies are presumably in action during the course of the storm, and profoundly modify the magnetic phenomena. To many minds subscription to some theory may be a necessity for intellectual comfort, but in the case of magnetic storms reservation of judgment appears at present the more scientific attitude."



DECLINATION MAGNETOGRAM.
Stonyhurst College Observatory, September 25, 1909.

In the same paper of a later date Mr. Walter Sidgreaves contributes an interesting diagram, showing how the magnetic needle seems to "go crazy" suddenly during such a "storm," and he goes on to make some suggestions. He writes:

"The storm seems to have been at its height between 3:30 and 5:30 P.M., when the light spots of all three instruments were, for the most part, off the papers, and ended at 8:30 P.M. It was followed by smaller rapid oscillations of the declination and horizontal-force needles until midnight, when the small after-tremors commenced, and continued until about 6 P.M. of September 27.

"The seismologist can not fail to see in these three phases of oscillation an imitation of the pendular swings produced by a distant earthquake, and the preliminary movements are undoubtedly of the first interest to the student of terrestrial magnetism. The suggestion is very pointed that, whatever be the cause of the magnetic storm, it must be something arriving in our neighborhood, whether directly from the sun or circulating round it, of which a part travels quicker and has less effect than the slower moving particles which produce the great oscillations; but we are in no position to meet the difficulties which beset any definite supposition as to the nature of these particles, and defend it against the apparent contradictions which assail it."

INDUSTRIAL CHINA

NOTHING shows more clearly the fact that China is waking from her long sleep, than the rapid introduction of industries and mechanical employments, on the European plan, into that country. A contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris, October 8) assures us that this introduction is taking place much more quickly and thoroughly than most Occidentals imagine. Altho the European colonies have been instrumental in the matter, the native Chinese eagerly adopt and use the Western devices. Says the paper named above:

"European industries have begun to be introduced into China, and their progress is now becoming more and more rapid. At Canton in particular, we find a series of factories whose presence greatly astonishes those who think of China as still fixt in the past. Here we find a cement factory, the property of the Government, but directed by Chinese under the guidance of German engineers; no less than 500 barrels of cement daily are turned out. Canton also has a water-works run entirely by Chinese, which furnishes daily more than 7,000,000 gallons of water to 10,000 subscribers. This latter figure shows clearly that the Chinese are quick to understand the advantages of perfected processes, and notably of the house-to-house distribution of water, when they have the wherewithal to pay for it.

"We find also at Canton, besides the arsenal, a smokeless-powder

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factory, as well as the provincial mint; there is also a paper-mill and a cigaret factory, not to mention the railway shops . . . and various shops for the construction and repair of vessels.

"But what is perhaps the most curious thing to find in this very Chinese city, where, in spite of the foreign quarter, the natives form a large portion of the clientèle of all these industries, is an electric plant, installed on the most modern plan. This station was erected by the Chinese Light and Power Company whose headquarters are at Hongkong; it stands in the district called Ng Sin Moon, which means Southern Gate. The necessary motive force is furnished in the first place by three Diesel motors, using crude petroleum and giving together 600 horse-power. There are also five steam-engines yielding 730 horse-power; the steam is produced by four Babcock-and-Wilcox water-tube boilers, burning Japanese coal and furnished with a Green economizer. Condensers of a good type assure excellent working and the forced-draft system is used.

"All the workmen in this station, to the number of 121, are Chinese. The current, which is alternating, is conveyed away at a tension of 2,000 volts; the conductors are aerial and held up by iron or wooden posts. Before reaching the consumer, it is lowered to the more modest tension of only 100 volts. The subscribers are divided between the foreign concession of Shameen and the Chinese town of Canton proper, but they are more numerous in the Chinese city; according to figures in our possession, and which date back to the beginning of 1909, there are more than 2,640."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DR. BEVERLEY ROBINSON,

Who believes that his article minifying the value of curative efforts "will raise a storm of protest" because "it is subversive of a great deal that is time-honored and still taught."

PREVENTION AND CURE IN MEDICINE

THAT the physician seldom is able to "cure" a diseased condition, the most he is able to do, after it has once become established, being in the way of alleviation, is the contention of Dr. Beverley Robinson, of New York, in a paper that appeared originally in the New York *Medical Journal* and has now been reprinted separately. Dr. Robinson is apparently very little of a believer either in drugs, or in most of our modern surgery—that is, he regards both as palliatives, rarely or never as actually curative in their effects. He writes:

"All medical men to-day who are thoughtful and informed, recognize fully how much more important it is to prevent disease than to cure it. Indeed, what is termed a cure is not in any strict sense a cure at all—nine times in ten in acute disease, medical or surgical. Nature with intelligent guidance, which usually means little or no active interference, works out the ultimate well-being of the patient so far as may be. Of course, I do not wish to say for an instant that there should not be help rendered in a proper and judicious way. This may be given by a good and reliable nurse—sometimes without much, if any, medical supervision on the part of physician or surgeon—again with oversight and instruction from time to time by the latter. But as to very frequent counsel, advice, acting from either source, it is more than questionable often whether, or not, benefit results. . . . Charts, temperatures, pulse, respiration, heart-beats, etc., may often be ignored from a scientific standpoint without great detriment to the patient. But attention to other things then and there is frequently vital. If the patient is manifestly feeble, stimulate until weakness diminishes, or disappears—if cold, give heat to the extremities, or elsewhere locally; if fainting occurs, loosen everything tight, place the head low, open windows, or fan to give air, and bathe the brow with some pleasant volatile liquid like cologne or spirits of camphor. All the foregoing to my mind should be regarded mainly as preventive—preventive of accidents and complications of disease in which frequently resides the great danger and which may not, probably will not, occur, if careful continuous attention be paid to them.

"In a similar way, in chronic disease, and only for a longer period, we should have these indications carried out. Do we really cure chronic diseases? I fail to have seen it in the large majority of instances. We simply render them more bearable, and by modifying, or lessening, symptoms for a shorter or longer period, we give comparative ease and comfort, and, no doubt, also prevent at times the development of certain untoward sequelæ. If the foregoing be admitted as true, doesn't it seem far better to interfere medically, or surgically, as little as possible? Doesn't it seem wrong to give medicines to correct what at best is doubtful as to origin and consequences—or to use the knife except where the evident condition and natural results amply justify it?

"I am well aware that what is written, if considered at all, will raise a storm of protest. And why? Not because it is not practically true, but simply because it is subversive of a great deal that is time-honored and still taught generally. On the other hand, I am willing to state very frankly that after a lifetime of service in hospitals and private practise, such has come to be my conviction. Of course, medicines, properly and very judiciously given, are useful, but not, as I believe, strictly speaking, as curative agents. They relieve, ward off symptoms, and thus should be used. Perhaps there are a few exceptions, because up to date we still acknowledge a few specific drugs. But apart from these, I challenge my affirmations to be gainsaid successfully. In surgery, to my mind, setting fractures, opening abscesses, removing foreign bodies are among the few operations about whose certain utility there can be little or no questioning. Think it over and see, *not* as to relief or modification of symptoms, but as to *cure*."

The utility of such a line of thought, it seems to the writer, is to endeavor to make people do what will prevent disease and also prevent operations. It is far better, he thinks, to continue well, than to become ill for the purpose of getting a so-called cure. He goes on:

"We can not avoid or prevent, as yet, the development of a cancerous growth, probably, in the vast majority of instances. But we can prevent the occurrence of appendicitis and pneumonia very frequently. The first is avoided by sensible dietary; the second by living constantly, as far as may be, in a pure atmosphere—and especially by avoiding close, infected places when greatly fatigued in mind or body. Doubtless, also, many a time this and other infectious disease may be prevented, or warded off, by the use of a really antiseptic mouth-wash and gargle. Likewise there are many cases of surgery in which disease has appeared owing to previous bad hygiene, or habits, surroundings, profession, work—and the surgeon, while he knows he does not cure causative factors, mitigates results. . . . . .

"Now in medicine, as in surgery, there are many and great exceptions to all rules, and why? Simply because our knowledge of the causes of disease is imperfect, inaccurate, insufficient. We think we know frequently and later we find we were wofully mistaken and that all our knowledge is mere 'vanity and vexation of spirit.' A few years ago and every medical student thought swampy, badly drained ground caused malaria and rheumatism. About the former we know now (or believe we do) that we were absolutely mistaken. It is also possible that rheumatism is not caused by dampness of soil, but is an infection surely and at all times. Of course, low-lying, marshy ground is not desirable either for the subject of malaria or for the victim of rheumatism. Where have vanished the supposed causes of yellow fever and its contagion? Now that we know, thanks to two immortals of our profession, how the infection is carried to and implanted in human beings. The last investigation of the congestion of the population of New York City shows that nowhere else in the civilized world do more deplorable conditions of housing exist. Why then do we insist upon spending large amounts of public and private funds to care for tuberculous patients, until first of all we have striven, heart and soul, to correct the primary cause?"

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ROME'S FEAR OF THE ANARCHIST

SERIOUS apprehensions are uttered by the Roman correspondent of a Catholic paper over the threatened invasion of the Eternal City by the "anarchist followers of Ferrer." In the near future, he says, "a campaign will be initiated throughout Italy and especially Rome against the Church," greater, he predicts, than any that she has suffered "since she issued from the catacombs." There is at present an ominous silence prevailing at Rome, following the "pandemonium" that broke out upon hearing the news of the execution of the Spanish anarchist. It would never do, thinks this writer, to be optimistic over such signs, for "those who gage the times well see dark, fierce-looking clouds ahead, and optimism would hinder preparations proportionate to the struggle." His letter, in *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia), continues in this vein:

"The first decision taken by the followers of Ferrer—among whom anarchists, Socialists, Masons, and Giordano Brunoites are to be counted in Rome by thousands—is to remove the Modern School, where youths are trained up according to their ideas, to Rome and establish it before the eyes of the Vatican. Next the suppression of the religious congregations is persisted in by them. After this comes a demand for the withdrawal by the Italian Government of the Laws of Guaranties and the taking over of the Vatican by that body. These, combined with the absolute secularization of the schools and the abolition of Christian marriage, comprize the program of those bands so far.

"But one may feel inclined to poohpooh the idea of these demands being granted, believing to such a pass things could never come in Rome. Well, the Giolitti Ministry is expected to fall within a few months; a revolution in Italy is said to be only a matter of a few years at the utmost; King Victor Emmanuel has millions of francs invested outside Italy, especially in England, as is well known, and the majority of Italian Catholics are made of that backboneless, jellyfish material, where a fight for their Church is concerned, that is neither fish, flesh, nor a good red herring. This picture is dark, but not overdrawn.

"But tho a hard struggle comes, it will do only what persecution has done to purify and ennoble the sturdy Catholics of America, Ireland, Germany, Poland, and some parts of the East. And when all those sin-sodden men and the societies they have formed are passed away and gone to their place, you will still find the Rock of Peter calmly declaring, as of old:

"I stand fast,
Let the waters cry
To Eternity,
Here I last.
Shall I fall?
Leave my flock of graves?
Not for all
You rebelling waves!"

MRS. AUGUSTA STETSON.

The "suspended" New York leader of Christian Science, who wears at her neck the badge of her early allegiance, Mrs. Eddy's portrait.

The same journal, in another column, reprints an article from the *Correspondance de Rome* dwelling upon the significance to the Catholic Church of the concurrent demonstrations in European countries following the fatal episode at Barcelona. It reads thus:

"We would attract the attention of the whole Catholic press to the manifestations of the international plot, which has its center in Paris, against the crown of Spain. A hundred episodes, one more suggestive than another, are there to show that the revolutionary Masonic 'bloc' is working to plant the Jacobin Republic in Spain, as well as in Portugal and elsewhere. The massacre of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal was decreed in Paris, and for the massacre of Barcelona everything has proceeded in the same way. The sect which has in its hands nine-tenths of the European press has given on each occasion the instructions necessary to prevent the public knowing the real state of things and to show them in a light favorable to its designs. Unfortunately, the antiblocard press has not been entirely awake to the trick; news and comments have been printed by it which have been fabricated by the worst enemies of the Church and of Christian civilization. Thus after the massacre at Lisbon you read in many antirevolutionary papers that the whole court and all Portugal accused the Dictator Franco of being responsible for what had happened. This was the cue given out from Paris to the whole of Europe. And while the Catholics and the antirevolutionists in general were thus collaborating unconsciously in the Masonic revolutionary campaign, the honest press was almost entirely destitute of sure news, and no one denounced the real authors and accomplices of the terrible crime, tho they were perfectly well known in Portugal and in Paris. It is well to remember this to-day when a similar campaign has been inaugurated against Spain."

THE NEW DIABOLISM

THE quarrel in the Christian-Science sect, whatever its outcome, has brought out certain practises that can not but do injury to the faith, say outside observers. Mrs. Stetson's suspension, resulting in various accusations and denials, has furnished the outside world with admissions from both sides in the controversy that diabolism exists as an acknowledged element, tho its practise is forbidden to the faithful. The deposed leader of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of New York, has been accused by Virgil O. Strickler, first reader, of attempting "mental assassination of her enemies and of preaching the false doctrine of a dual existence." The curious interpretation of this doctrine is that a "Christian Scientist could do things for which the real Scientist was not responsible, and which the Scientist could deny under oath afterward." Mrs. Stetson, according to reports, has maintained "that with a perfectly clear conscience she could deny any act committed by her simply by falling back on what she termed the fourth spiritual dimension, or the 'absolute.'" The world has come to know of these peculiar forms of reasoning through the publication of a diary kept by Mr. Strickler, of which we read in the New York *Times*:

"Mr. Strickler's diary is considered one of the most important documents which have appeared thus far in the proceedings against Mrs. Stetson. It was kept by the First Reader for several months prior to Mrs. Stetson's trial by the mother church. That part of the diary made public yesterday tells of a scene in the church just after Mrs. Stetson returned from her preliminary examination in Boston on charges of false teaching and malpractise.

"It says that Mrs. Stetson then made the statement that she could, with perfect propriety, deny teachings of which she was accused, and which were not in keeping with recognized Christian Science, altho her other self, so to speak, would have to admit them.

"The diary also contains purported statements of several of Mrs. Stetson's practitioners telling of having fallen back on this fourth dimension or mental reservation of Stetsonism in testifying in a lawsuit several years ago. This lawsuit is supposed to have been one over a bequest of $50,000 made to Mrs. Stetson by one of her former students.

"Mr. Strickler said, in making public part of his diary, as well as some of the Boston testimony, that as the matters involved had

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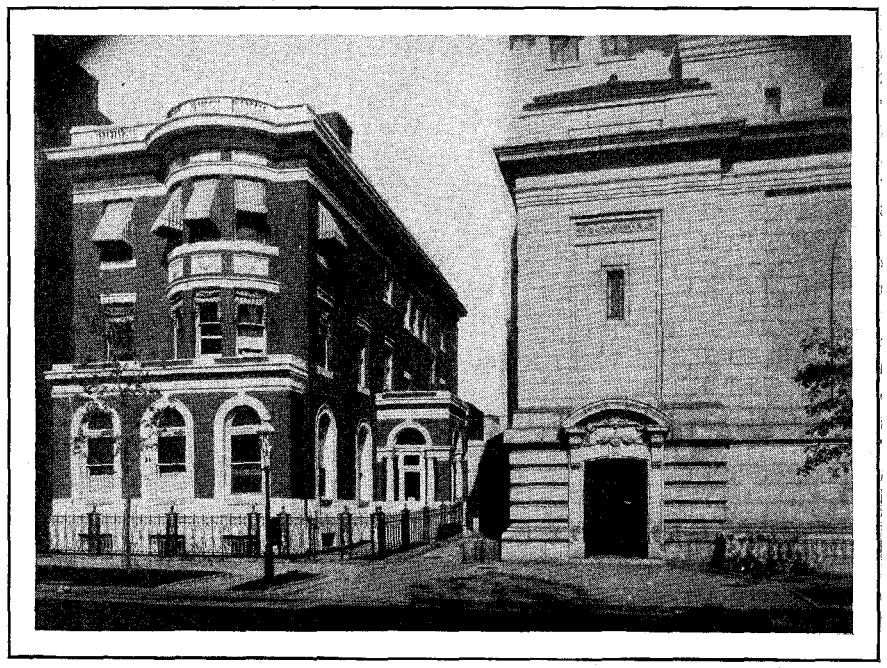
been very disquieting to Christian Scientists all over the country for several years, he thought it best to let the facts be known. When Mrs. Stetson was first brought to trial before the Boston authorities, he declared, she was excused, but admonished not to continue her offenses. Had she heeded this, Mr. Strickler said, she would not have had her license to teach revoked.

"'The directors waited two months during which she was given every opportunity to abandon the errors pointed out to her by the directors,' said Mr. Strickler. 'Failing to do this, the directors began an investigation on September 25, at which twenty-five of Mrs. Stetson's students and practitioners were the only witnesses. On their testimony the action of the directors was based. Later, an investigation by the trustees in New York was started. The fact that many of the witnesses testified before the trustees here exactly to the contrary of what they had testified before the directors in Boston, was due to the pernicious doctrine taught by Mrs. Stetson. That doctrine, utterly at variance with the teachings of Christian Science, was that a witness might testify with propriety from the "absolute" or the "fourth dimension" of spirit.'"



MRS. STETSON'S HOUSE,

Showing the private passage into the First Church of Christ, Scientist, on Central Park West, New York. It is reported that during a meeting in the church edifice, called to consider her claims, she sat at a window of this house and directed her mental forces against her opponents.

Mrs. Stetson has followed these revelations by an "emphatic denial" of their truth. In her published rebuttal she is supported by a statement from Mrs. Kate Y. Remer, one of the "admonished practitioners," who forestalls public judgment upon these subtle doctrines by saying that "the question involved in determining the difference between mental malpractise and mental defense therefrom is a metaphysical one, difficult alike to understand and to make clear to any one not thoroughly conversant with Christian Science." Mrs. Stetson deals with the subject in these words:

"In answer to the statements in Mr. Strickler's diary, I can only say: I never knew its contents, and the statements contained therein are absolutely so involved and filled with misrepresentations and reversal of truth as to be incomprehensible. The only answer is an emphatic denial. I will briefly review what happened at the time and place cited by him on July 31, 1909:

"On my return from Boston we had the practitioners' meeting, as usual; first, the reading of the Bible lesson, at the conclusion of which, as was our custom, we discust the problems pertaining to our Christian-Science work. At this time I intimated to the practitioners the possibility of their being called upon by the board of directors of the mother church to explain what they understood by malpractise. At the same time I in no way either told or intimated to them that I had been in Boston or that I expected to go. We then discust at length how we handled malpractise, also the difference between that and the true practise of self-protection, or defense, against malicious animal magnetism (of evil thoughts and their effect on the human body); furthermore, what is implied by 'personal control.'

"I found all but three or four clear in their understanding. Among those who were confused was Mr. Strickler, and I was surprized to find that he seemingly could not grasp the metaphysical point that there exists a difference between mental malpractise and self-defense, and questioned the use of names in self-protection.

"I will give as an illustration what I understand the difference to be between mental malpractise and 'indispensable defense' ('Science and Health,' pp. 451 and 452), or self-protection:

"If I felt sure that I was being attacked, either ignorantly or maliciously, by any person, I should fill my thought with the qualities of God, truth, and love, which alone render one invincible to the entrance of evil in any form—fear, doubt, envy, malice, jealousy, revenge, and whatever proceeds from the carnal mind. From this fortress of defense I should speak to the person, addressing him by name, and should declare God's omnipotence and ever-presence, and that there is no other power or presence. In other words, I should come to him reflecting truth and love, and should declare that he is God's image and likeness, a spiritual being, perfect and immortal. I should then speak to the error which might be operating through the human mind, for which he has been an avenue. I should endeavor to see him as our leader writes on page 476 of 'Science and Health': 'Jesus beheld in science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals.' Then I should declare that malicious animal magnetism in all its phases and forms was powerless to work through his human personality, using him as an avenue to injure me or any one, or to hinder the progress of Christian Science. This could only bless the corporeal man, and is doing unto others what we would be willing to have others do unto us. It would heal the sick by casting out the evil thoughts which produce mental and physical disease. It is the superiority of spiritual power over material sense, and is not malpractise.

"Mental malpractise is the influence of one so-called mortal mind over another, and may be either innocent, ignorant, or malicious.

"Innocent malpractise: A mother is often an innocent malpractitioner upon her child. With her own thought filled with the fear of disease or accident, apprehensive of danger for her little one, she produces these impressions upon the child's mind, to be afterward manifested on the body in the form of disease.

"Ignorant mental malpractise is constantly in operation among those who are ignorant of the power of thought and exercise their human wills to obtain that which they desire.

"Malicious mental malpractise is any thought entertained or exprest with intent to govern or injure another.

"True Christian Scientists, admitting but one mind, striving to have no other mind but the mind of Christ, to have one God and to love their neighbor as themselves, can only bless all whom their thoughts rest upon."

The comment of the New York *Tribune* upon what it calls the "new witchcraft" is this:

"The squabbles of saints have never been good for the cause of religion, and Christian Science can hardly fail to suffer at least a temporary setback in its successful career by reason of the revelations that have come from the dispute in its leading church in this city. 'Malicious animal magnetism,' 'mental assassination,' 'mental self-defense from M. A. M.' and the other extraordinary doctrines and practises brought to light by this quarrel fill the public with amazement. Yet there is no disagreement among the faithful about the potency of 'malicious animal magnetism,' nor about the effectiveness of 'mental assassination.' Both sides assert that such diabolism exists and that its practise is forbidden

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to the true religionists. When the public gets over its astonishment and its amusement at these novel doctrines it will perceive that they are logically a necessary part of the Christian-Science theory. If good can be accomplished by thought, then evil can be accomplished by thought. If thought will make a man well, then thought will make him ill. 'Malicious animal magnetism' is only the reverse side of that beneficent mental attitude toward humanity of whose good effects churches full of exceptionally cheerful and prosperous people are the invariable witness.

"The world has been confounded by those smiling multitudes of sick and impotent said to have been made whole and certainly kept in an excellent frame of mind; and tho it is disposed to grumble when beneficent spiritual magnetism, if that is the reverse of 'M. A. M.,' misses its aim, and a life that might have been saved by a pill or powder is needlessly sacrificed to a belief, yet it has been reconciled to what it has hitherto known of the creed and practises of Christian Science and become tolerant of them. But this new revelation, that the followers of Mrs. Eddy believe that they can think an adversary to death, and that with the utmost gravity they accuse each other of practising such 'mental assassination,' will rouse new and what ought to be insuperable incredulity.

"'You are the bondwoman and your son is the son of a bondwoman and the bondwoman and her son must "go out" before the free woman' smacks of the voodoo, while 'mental assassination' and 'malicious animal magnetism' are reminiscent of the 'evil eye' and the burning or sticking pins into a waxen image of an enemy. Fundamentally the diabolism of Christian Science does not differ from witchcraft. In favor of the new witchcraft, however, this much may be said: Its punishments are relatively kind. Removing a 'card' from an official journal is much more humane discipline than purging with fire."

PLAINT OF A MUZZLED MINISTER

A MINISTER in Kansas declares that one in his profession "can not lead an honest life in this age." So the secular press report him, and, as an alternative, he has chosen to earn a living as a street-car conductor. The case is not very novel, points out *The Standard* (Chicago), but the "way in which the indictment is drawn" arrests attention. "This latest protestant against the bondage of the pulpit does not seem to have any complaint as to theological restrictions," but "his trouble is that he is not allowed to tell people of their sins." *The Standard* observes:

"He says that if the minister preaches the truth he will be 'condemning the lives of most of his congregation and offending them.' So he has become a street-car conductor where, according to his theory, 'nobody can criticize me.'

"If the poor, misguided man imagines that on the street-car he has found some safe and quiet spot where critics are unknown, experience will compel him to revise his thinking. The only way to escape from the censorship of the public is to die, and even that is not always thoroughly effective. By the time he has failed to let a passenger off at the right corner, or refused to honor an outlawed transfer, or done any of the innumerable things by which it is possible to arouse the wrath of irascible passengers, he may wish that he were back in his pulpit. Then, too, it is said that even the conductor of a street-car is not entirely beyond the reach of temptation. It has even been hinted that some of them yield to temptation and 'knock down' a fare now and then. If the good brother has it in mind to flee temptation to dishonesty, he has made an inexplicable change of employment.

"It would not be surprizing if the real explanation of his retirement from the ministry were to be found in his own lack of good sense. In the printed interview appearing in some of the papers, he is reported as complaining that the minister's wife can not dress or dine well, or the minister wear a pair of patent-leather shoes, without creating a conviction in the hearts of some of his parishioners that 'there's where our money goes. It ought to go to missions.' We know a little something about churches from the point of view of the pew, and are prepared to assert that not one church-member out of a hundred would ever think of criticizing the pastor or his family for dressing well or dining well. On the contrary, the ordinary church-member sincerely desires just these things which this sensitive brother imagines that they criticize. We have heard people express the wish that their pastor would pay a little more attention to his dress or that his wife were not quite so 'dowdy' in her appearance, but even that was with the utmost good-nature. We do not remember ever to have heard complaint that the pastor looked too well groomed."

FIGURES THAT DO NOT DEPRESS

THE popular magazines have lately been oppressed with the notion that there is something wrong with the churches. One of these has published a symposium on the subject, "What is the Matter with the Churches?" to which a large number of prominent ministers have contributed their answers. Of course the replies are various, and most of them contain or imply an admission that something is wrong somewhere, but the composite result is not unanimous. *The Western Methodist* (Little Rock) retorts with a story of Benjamin Franklin who "asked a party of wise men why a tub of water weighing, say, 75 pounds, would weigh no more if a 10-pound fish should be placed in it." This question was learnedly discust with all possible pros and cons, after which Franklin said: "Gentlemen, are you sure the tub will not weigh 10 pounds more?" This Methodist journal takes up the rôle of Franklin with the assistance of the recently issued bulletin of the United States Census Bureau covering the religious statistics of the country. It gives us such fact and comment as this:

"The bulletin deals with membership figures and other figures only as they apply to the United States—does not consider statistics of the missions of the several churches in other lands; and the bulletin covers the years 1890-1906, sixteen years, 1906 being the latest year for which the bureau had gathered statistics. If the enterprising editor of *The Delineator* had seen this bulletin beforehand, he probably would not have sent out his question.

"Now, the census bulletin shows that as a matter of fact the growth of the churches is considerably in advance of the growth of the population. During the years considered the population of the country increased 33.8 per cent., while the churches increased 60.4 per cent. In 1890 the churches held in their membership 32.7 per cent. of the whole population; in 1906 they held 39.1 per cent. During the sixteen years the church-buildings increased 35.3 per cent., and the value of church property increased 85.1 per cent. The Roman Catholics made the heaviest gain, showing an increase of 93.5 per cent., while the Protestant bodies showed an increase of 44.8 per cent. The Catholics have been aided, of course, immensely by immigration. But more than one-half of all the religious organizations of the country are still in the hands of the Methodists and the Baptists, to say nothing of other Protestant denominations. This does not look like the churches are dying. We might add that eight new church-buildings per day are being added to the equipment of the churches. *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) has just given out the statement that during the first ten months of the present year the South has put $13,000,000 into church-buildings."

Another fact, we read, and one "which may surprize some who have been having so much to say about the dearth of preachers, is that the proportion of preachers to the number of members rose considerably during the sixteen years." Further:

"In 1890 there was one preacher for every 185 members, while in 1906 there was one for every 139 members.

"While we are on this subject of church statistics, we will notice another phase. The Baptist brethren are certainly doing well. The figures show that taking all the Baptist bodies together they have gained during the sixteen years 52.5 per cent., about twice the gain of the Methodist bodies. *The Baptist Watchman* thinks that these figures would indicate that the Baptists are the largest church in the country. We congratulate our Baptist brethren and wish them mighty well. But they need not be too quick to assume that they are the greatest body of Protestants in this country. The facts are that the Methodist Episcopal Church gained 33 per cent.; the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, gained over 35 per cent.; that these two churches show an actual increase during the sixteen years of 1,174,304, against the actual increase of the Southern Baptist Convention, the two corresponding white churches, of 981,485."

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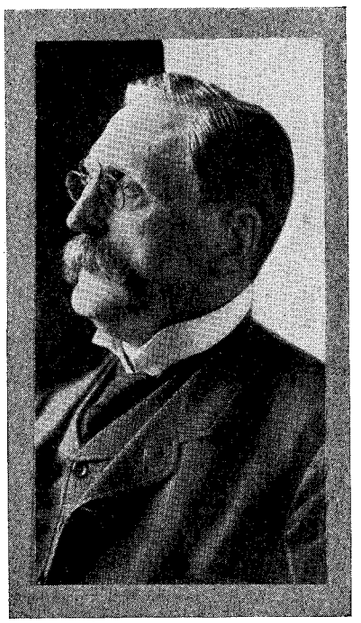
THE GRILLING OF DR. BODE

ANOTHER interesting chapter in the long history of art forgeries is getting itself recorded in Berlin. The Germans, through the agency of their greatest art critic, Dr. Bode, have lately come into possession of a wax bust which he has declared is the work of Leonardo da Vinci. But the first excitement of happy possession is rudely disturbed by an irreverent Englishman, a Mr. Cooksey, of Southampton, who produces what is accepted as strong documentary evidence that the bust, instead of being the work of a great fifteenth-century Italian, is the product of an obscure mid-Victorian Englishman. Thus Germany has on her hands a controversy which seems likely to rank with the trouble the Louvre plunged itself into over the purchase of the notorious tiara.

The story of the wax bust, told in brief by Mr. P. G. Conody in the London *Daily Mail*, runs thus:

"Some little while ago the sensational announcement was made that Dr. W. Bode, the director of the Berlin Museum, had acquired during his recent visit to London a wonderful Renaissance wax bust of a slightly draped woman, in which he was inclined to see an original work by Leonardo da Vinci. This bust had turned up about a year ago at a Southampton curio dealer's, who sold it for a trifling sum. It passed subsequently for £150 from a King Street dealer into the hands of Mr. Murray Marks, a well-known expert and partner in the Bond Street firm of Messrs. Durlacher. From him Dr. Bode bought it for the Berlin Museum at a price which rumor has fixt at £8,000.

"Great was the sorrow of English art-lovers at the loss to the country of so rare and important a masterpiece, when their grief was turned to laughter by the publication in last Saturday's *Times* of a letter writter by Mr. C. F. Cooksey, of Southampton, in which this gentleman, with much circumstantial evidence, endeavored to prove that the Italian Renaissance bust in question was made about the middle of last century by a clever and versatile London sculptor named Richard Cockle Lucas for an art dealer named Buchanan. The bust, for which a Leonardo School picture, brought to Lucas by Buchanan, served as model, remained on Lucas' hands, as the dealer was unable to carry out his share of the bargain. Lucas lived subsequently in the neighborhood of Southampton, and after his death the bust was sold, with his two houses and the objects contained therein, to a Mr. Sampson."



WILHELM BODE,

The director of the Berlin Museum who paid $40,000 for a wax bust attributed by him to Leonardo but marked "suspect" by others.

At the first challenge of the genuineness of the bust, German critical opinion was inclined to side with Dr. Bode, but most recent dispatches indicate a change of feeling there. A critic of the *Berliner Tageblatt* named Stahl is said to have challenged Dr. Bode to show the courage of his convictions and invite Cooksey to Berlin at the Museum's expense, there to sustain his contention for the English origin of the work in question. Dr. Bode has not been without bitter experience of mistaken connoisseurship before, as some American writers are now pointing out. It is not forgotten that he is a strong rival and sometimes a bitter critic of American collectors abroad. The New York *Evening Post* recalls other mistakes he has made, but in saying that he takes "chances of deception and subsequent ridicule," it adds that "it is because Director Bode takes such chances and makes his mistakes valiantly that he is the best buyer in Europe and his museum the richest, at the smallest cost, of all recent foundations." When he slips he seems to show a curious weakness for Leonardo, as this writer points out:

THE WAX BUST ABOUT WHICH CRITICS AND EMPEROR CONTEND.

Because of its resemblance to portraits by Leonardo, some of which are shown here, Dr. Bode bought it for his museum and attributed it to the Italian master. A rival claim is made for a Victorian Englishman.

"On a memorable occasion he discovered in his storeroom a Leonardesque altar-piece—mark the recurrence to this master—a thing of small beauty, and straightway promoted it to the galleries. The occasion was seized by the rival critic, Giovanni Morelli, who harped upon this indiscreet enthusiasm until a 'Bode Leonardo' became almost as notorious among scholars as that staple article of commerce, 'an Omaha Van Dyck,' is among picture-dealers. But, as we have said, this comminatory way with erring experts fails to take into account the temperamental nature of their judgments. Science and dispassionate observation may be three-quarters of the battle, but the other quarter is a primitive and quite instinctive craving for beauty akin to that of the artist. This passion is naturally fallible, but it is also indispensable. Accordingly, it is better not to gloat over the blunder of a great expert, but to inquire how such

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a lapse comes about. To retrace the steps of error may be a lesson not only in human nature but also in charity."

How Dr. Bode is regarded in his native country and how he manages to serve that country when he is successful in his guesses at antiquities is shown by a Berlin correspondent of the New York *Sun*, who writes apropos of the present controversy:

"Dr. Bode is a great scholar and is recognized as the greatest authority in Europe upon general questions of art. Few are bold enough to dispute his dictum upon any subject to which he addresses himself, and his scope is broader and more comprehensive than that of any of his contemporaries or predecessors. It is a proud achievement on the part of any man that can rightly be described in such terms. In the art of the Italian Renaissance, its paintings, its sculpture, and its architecture, the art of the Lowlands and of all Germany, and the art of France and Spain, Dr. William Bode is *facile princeps* as judge and commentator.

"All this only serves to impart a more poignant interest to Dr. Bode's recent purchase for the Museum here of a certain bust in wax. This was in the possession of Mr. Murray Marks, a reputable and very well-known art dealer of the firm of Durlachers in New Bond Street, London. It is recalled here that, now several years since, Mr. Marks came one morning with a little bronze in his bag, a little bronze that no one seemed to care much for, and which he had shown fruitlessly at the Louvre and elsewhere, to say nothing of all the *cognoscenti* at home. Mr. Marks wanted only £100 for it, and his air was detached and unexpectant when he submitted it here. Dr. Bode said he would take it, and a few days later when Mr. Marks was about to leave town Dr. Bode handed him a check for £300. Mr. Marks had a violent note of interrogation; whereupon Dr. Bode, silent, took him by the arm and walking him out into the galleries pointed to Mr. Marks's little bronze bearing the label 'Donatello.' There it has ever since remained; but I would gladly give Dr. Bode a great deal more than £300 for it, which is a matter of no sort of consequence."

By the latest dispatches Dr. Bode is on top in the controversy. His position there is sustained by the Emperor himself, who, it is understood, has "exprest himself as satisfied that the bust is of the fifteenth-century workmanship claimed for it." The Kaiser's decision, observes the New York *World*, "quiets a controversy that threatens the peace of Europe." It goes on to add the comforting reassurance that German connoisseurship is vindicated, and any further criticisms of the authenticity of the bust may be treated with a proper contempt.

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MAIN CORRIDOR OF THE NEW THEATER.

HOW THE NEW THEATER OPENS

THE career of the New Theater was initiated on November 6 with all the pomp and circumstance that an enterprise not simply local demands. Mr. J. P. Morgan dedicated the house "to the services of the drama and the citizens of New York." Some observers insist upon giving it a national significance. This note is struck as far away as London, where *The Daily News* says: "It can not but seem strange that America should have been able to do with apparent ease a thing which would be quite out of the question in England—establish a National Theater—financed on altruistic lines by rich men." The speakers who inaugurated the theater's career on Saturday afternoon, Governor Hughes and Senator Root, both echoed and amplified Mr. Morgan's declaration that the theater was not designed to represent or serve a caste or a cult, but that it was a people's theater, "making an appeal to the intelligent public." Its endowment, such as it has, is calculated to enable it to live its life unencumbered by the embarrassments that are supposed to surround the more purely commercial theater. "One of the greatest benefits that the New Theater should confer upon this community," observes the New York *Sun*, "will be the vindication of public taste in regard to the drama where it is traditionally supposed to stand on such a low level." On every hand the New Theater is praised for its beauty, convenience, not to say magnificence. Mr. William Archer, the dramatic critic of the London *Nation* and one of the transatlantic visitors, declares in an interview that it "is superior in architectural beauty and dignity to any theater in the English-speaking world and is surpassed by none in Europe."

When the fact is faced that with all this lavishness and splendor the play is still the thing, there are heads shaken in some dubiety. All the New York journals give long reports of the first performances of the initial play, "Antony and Cleopatra," and all show a generous determination not to be dismayed by ominous signs. The major part of the first-night audience could not hear, and the sad fact is not blinked that when the final curtain fell upon the dress rehearsal on Saturday night hardly a third of the audience remained. It would take courage to admit that this expensive undertaking failed to meet its first and necessary requirement—that of being a house of satisfactory acoustic properties. Much blame is shifted to the actors of the stock company by critics of nearly all the New York papers. The opportunity is not wasted to point out the general inadequacy of our actors in the speaking of blank verse. We select the account in *The Evening Post* as the best, and present its writer's opinion. Thus:

"There were few actors, indeed, in the cast to whom the blank verse was not a troublesome mystery. None of them was able to profit by the notable example set them by Forbes Robertson on Saturday afternoon. Mr. William McVay played *Enobarbus* with burly and effective simplicity, but often missed the humor of the part and robbed the famous barge speech of most of its poetry. Mr. A. E. Anson gave distinction and character to the part of *Octavius Cæsar*, bearing himself well and moving freely, but his utterance was often indistinct. So far as may be judged by a single performance, he is an actor of great promise. Some of the minor personages often proved the best speakers. In this respect the *Menas* of Mr. Lee Baker, the *Scarus* of Howard Kyle, the *Eros* of Charles Balsar, the *Canidius* of Reginald Barlow, and the *Agrippa* of Mr. Jacob Wendell, Jr., are all deserving of a special word of commendation. It is probable that the elocution will be

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better when the players are more accustomed to the stage, but the company, collectively, have much to learn before they will be able to do full justice to poetic romance. Shakespearian blank verse was never intended to be spoken in modern conversational style, and actors who vainly strive to voice it in that fashion only succeed in maltreating the author and their audience.

"This matter of proper speech is likely to offer one of the most urgent problems which the New Theater management will have to solve. That the players are now heard but imperfectly in some parts of the house is a fact. On Saturday evening a great part of the dialog was unintelligible to a considerable proportion of the audience. But that misfortune was due in great measure to temporary defects in the ventilating apparatus, and other causes, which have since been remedied. Last night, all the actors were heard much more clearly, and some of them as distinctly as could be wished. As some of the actors were audible, while others were not, under the same conditions, it is tolerably plain that the difficulty is largely attributable to bad enunciation rather than to any special defect in the acoustic properties of the house. Nevertheless, it is obvious that the many large recesses in the upper part of the theater, and the vast dimensions of the stage space offer many opportunities for the voice to lose itself."

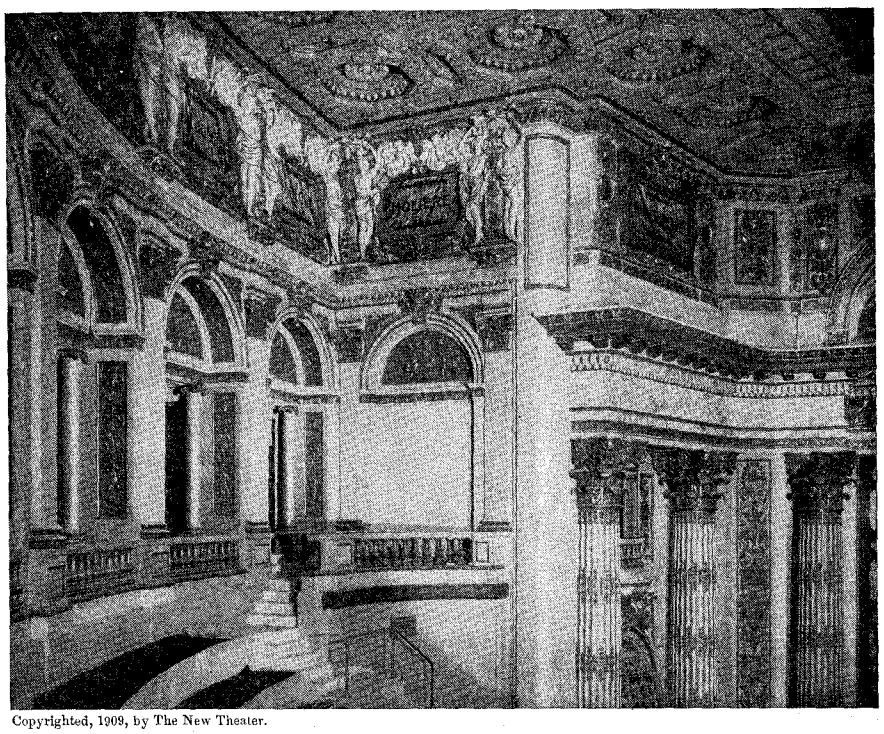
The performances of the two principals, Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe, are severely treated by some critics and with kindly lenience by others. *The Evening Post*, voicing the general opinion, has this to say about the choice of the opening play:

"The selection of 'Antony and Cleopatra' for its opening play was inspiring, dignified, and bold. It was a striking redemption of the pledge of high endeavor. But in the circumstances, it can not be pronounced entirely wise. It emphasized a weakness that had been foreseen, but not guarded against, and it took an unnecessary hazard. On the other hand, it avoided invidious comparisons, for no great *Antony* or *Cleopatra*—with the single exception of Modjeska—has appeared, on this side of the Atlantic, at any rate, for many years. The play is fascinating, especially to the reader, but exceedingly difficult in representation. It is very long, loose, involved, and episodical in construction, and overladen with narrative and description. But it is full of splendid poetry, of conflicting passions, and powerful characterization. It appeals constantly to the ear and the imagination, less frequently to the eye, except, of course, when the halting drama is reenforced by scenic spectacle.

"The preeminent charm of it lies in the verse and this can not be realized in the theater unless the lines are delivered by actors trained to the delivery of blank verse, with the appropriate melody, rhythm, and emphasis. If they are droned in a monotonous singsong, unduly mouthed, or glibly gabbled—there were instances of all three methods in this latest performance—the poetry in them goes for naught. Some of the actors, last night, spoke well, but they were in the small minority and were not among the chief performers."

In spite of some disappointed hopes there is a future of boundless possibilities, and words of praise are given to the founders for the commendable purposes they profess. Says *The Evening Post* editorially:

"They have erected what is admittedly the most beautiful theater in America, even if one record his dissent from the overornamentation of the auditorium and express the regret that in its decorations they did not stick to republican simplicity, instead of giving us fairly imperial lavishness. Every mechanical device known to man has been provided to make a proper setting for the actors and the comfort of the audience. More important than that, they are providing a repertory. This is to include, as the second play produced, a comedy from the pen of a young American of much promise. It is to be a theater open to talent, in that an author's manuscripts are to be read with greater attention to their intrinsic merit than to their drawing-power. Again, the emphasis in the New Theater is to be not upon the stars who have temporarily joined the theater, but upon the company as a whole. The founders have been careful to explain that their enterprise was not to be taken as a protest against anything else now existing in the theatrical world. Yet in this respect, as in others, the New Theater is bound to protest merely through its example. If it succeeds—and no one is more earnest in the hope that it will than *The Evening Post*—the achievements of its trained stock company must have a far-reaching effect on the profession elsewhere, as well as upon the public taste."



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INTERIOR OF THE NEW THEATER.

Showing part of the proscenium arch, the top of one of the visitors' boxes, and a portion of the balcony.

WHY WE DON'T LIKE SYMPHONIES—Is it ever a matter for wonder why all of us like tunes but few care for symphonies? Music hath charms even for a savage, but not many among the multitudes of the civilized properly enjoy the higher musical compositions, because, says Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason, "most of us have never trained our musical memories enough to grasp the symphony—we don't really perceive its shape at all, any more than a fly walking on an orange perceives that it is round." The symphony, tho composed of simple melodies, is a composition in which these elements "are like seeds, from which grow, gradually, and by a law of their own nature, the most rare and beautiful plants." What is needed in listening, apparently, is an analytical memory in which are gathered up the evanescent sounds and their structural relations to each other noted. Mr. Mason in *The Outlook* (November 13) puts the difficulties of listening in this way:

"A piece of music is never given to us all at once, in a single instant of time, as a picture or a statue is; it is doled out to us bit by bit; when we get to the middle of even the shortest tune we can no longer hear the beginning, and when we get to the end we can no longer hear the middle. We *hear* nothing but single tones, one at a time; only by *remembering* them and connecting in our minds what we remember with what we now hear do we grasp the tune, which is a line rather than a series of dots. Therefore, the longer a melody is the more of a strain is put upon our memory to hear it *as* a melody. We are likely, especially if our ears are inattentive or untrained, to forget the beginning before we hear the end. In this case we no more hear the melody than we should see a picture of which we covered up one-half while we looked at the other.

"If this is the case with a short melody, how much more with a

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movement from a sonata or symphony lasting ten or fifteen minutes! Here we have to listen to and remember half a dozen different themes, to notice the changes made in each as it is developed, and to recognize any one when it is repeated, after a space of several minutes filled with other things. Only in this way can we get a clear picture of the beautiful panorama of tones that has been unrolled before our ears."

"THE WOMAN WITH THE SERPENT'S TONGUE"

NOT since the eighteenth century has poetry much employed itself as a weapon of castigation upon moral offenses. But the discarded office has lately been taken up again by William Watson, the English poet, who in his recent volume entitled "New Poems" has included one that has set the tongues of all London society wagging. So the New York *Times*, at least, reports the fact in several dispatches, tho so far as our observation of London papers goes there is discreet silence in those journals. The poem in question is named "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue," and the woman so unfortunately endowed comes so near being named in the successive dispatches that there is no mistaking her identity with the wife of one of England's highest government officials. One of the most striking aspects of the case is the charge that Mr. Watson was goaded to the attack by the belief that her influence caused the Government to withhold a pension from the late John Davidson, the need of which led to his death by suicide. This is the poem:

WILLIAM WATSON AND HIS WIFE

In his last volume the poet excoriates a woman high in English society.

She is not old, she is not young,
The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue,
The haggard cheek, the hungering eye,
The poisoned words that wildly fly,
The famished face, the fevered hand—
Who slights the worthiest in the land,
Sneers at the just, contemns the brave
And blackens goodness in its grave.

In truthful numbers be she sung,
The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue,
Concerning whom, Fame hints at things
Told but in shrugs and whisperings:
Ambitious from her natal hour,
And scheming all her life for power;
With little left of seemly pride;
With venomed fangs she can not hide;
Who half makes love to you to-day,
To-morrow gives her guest away.
Burnt up within by that strange soul
She can not slake, or yet control:
Malignant-lipp'd, unkind, unsweet;
Past all example indiscreet;
Hectic, and always overstrung—
The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue.

To think that such as she can mar
Names that among the noblest are!
That hands like hers can touch the springs
That move who knows what men and things?
That on her will their fates have hung!—
The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue.

The dispatch from London which accompanied the publication of this poem in the New York *Times* has this to say of the poem and the unfortunate woman so castigated:

"Neither physically nor morally is the subject spared. The poetic presentment is of a kind quite unparalleled in modern literature and in many circles Mr. Watson is being severely condemned as having far exceeded the bounds to which it is permissible to go.

"To everybody conversant with the gossip of what goes on behind the scenes in London life the picture is a speaking likeness of a woman who, perhaps more than any other in England below royalty, has occupied the public attention from the days before her marriage, when she was the leader in a select coterie known as 'The Souls,' to these later times when her reported indiscretions have been near precipitating a political crisis.

"Whether Mr. Watson's portrait is true to life or is only envenomed caricature is a question hotly debated. Everybody who knows the lady who is supposed to be the original acknowledges that she has a sharp tongue, and it is surmised that the poet may have experienced its keenness. Another suggestion is that Mr. Watson may ascribe to this particular woman's influence the fact that he has not been the recipient of any of those titular honors which are occasionally awarded by the British Government to poets of more or less merit.

"Whether there is any more—or any less—truth in these suggested explanations than in the accusations which Mr. Watson makes is a secret which lies between the poet and his 'woman with the serpent's tongue.'

"In any case the verses have created a maelstrom in the ordinarily quiet eddies of London literary life and in other directions have caused no little commotion. I am told that the publisher of the poems strongly objected to the inclusion of this particular effusion in the volume, but that Mr. Watson insisted that it be retained."

A Montreal dispatch to *The Times* states that Mr. Watson's nephew, W. R. Watson, has confirmed to a reporter of the Toronto *Globe* the reports concerning the poem. He has lately returned from a visit to his uncle with whom he says he talked concerning the poem and the lady it attacks. He has this to say about the motive of the English poet:

"Some time ago there was a Scottish poet named Davidson—a true poet, but only beginning, as it were, to enter upon his own.

"He was miserably poor, and his friends made application to the Government for a pension for him. The pension was refused and it was said at the time that a certain lady, powerful in the social and political world, being allied to those in supreme authority, had used her influence against the granting of a pension, saying that poets were unnecessary; that they could well be dispensed with, and that, in this instance, there was no reason to recognize the work of the poet. The grant was refused, and the poet was found, shortly afterward, dead, in circumstances which suggested suicide, tho that was not the verdict officially pronounced.

"My uncle, full of indignation, wrote a letter to the London *Times*—this was about three months ago—in which he denounced those who had inspired the Government for their indifference and callousness, virtually accusing them of causing the death of a genius. This letter created a furore in social and literary circles at the time.

"By the way, the dispatch makes a mistake about my uncle. It speaks of a possible jealousy on his part at not receiving recognition from the Government. As a matter of fact, he is in receipt of £300 per annum out of the literary pension fund."

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FEATURES OF THE MAGAZINES FOR THE NEW YEAR

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

The publication during the past year of Gideon Welles' Diary, kept during the Civil War, formed a notable contribution to the historical literature of that period. A further instalment of this diary, covering the Reconstruction Period, will be published in this magazine during 1910. Secretary Welles kept his seat in the Cabinet throughout President Johnson's administration, and his Diary gives an intimate account of the momentous affairs and the

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IDA M. TARBELL,
Regular contributor to *The Greater American Magazine.*

principal actors in that period. Another series, which will be begun in the early months of 1910, and bids fair to be of marked literary interest, is the Japanese correspondence of Lafcadio Hearn. This correspondence consists of the letters which Hearn wrote from Japan to his intimate friend, Professor Chamberlain, and reveals this picturesque writer through a medium that is most expressive of his personality and its delicate shades of thought. An important series will appear on "The Decline of Public Confidence in the Newspaper Press," among the contributors to which will be Edward Porritt, correspondent of the London *Post*, Francis E. Leupp, former Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, and Edward A. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin. Drama, music, and painting will be discust in papers by John Galsworthy, Redfern Mason, Brander Matthews, and Elihu Vedder. A series giving the story of the great American trails, by Charles M. Harvey, will be published, and a number of articles by the leading educators of the country on various phases of school, college, and university life. In fiction there will be a new series of "Pratt Portraits," by Anna Fuller; humorous sketches, "The Chronicles of a Household," by Elizabeth Robins Pennell, and short stories by Katherine M. Roof, Alice Brown, Ellen Duvall, Mary Borden Turner, and others.

THE BOOKKEEPER

Formerly known as *The Business Magazine*, this monthly, under its new name, during the past year has pursued a policy of which justification has been found in results. Its editors have kept their eyes constantly on the class of men whom the title specifies as those to whose interests the magazine addresses itself. Plans for the new year remain with this, as with many other magazines, in a somewhat unsettled condition, but it is clear from what has already been done that the lines followed will be helpful and stimulating to young men just starting out in the offices and counting-houses of banks, manufacturing-concerns, railroads, and other utility corporations.

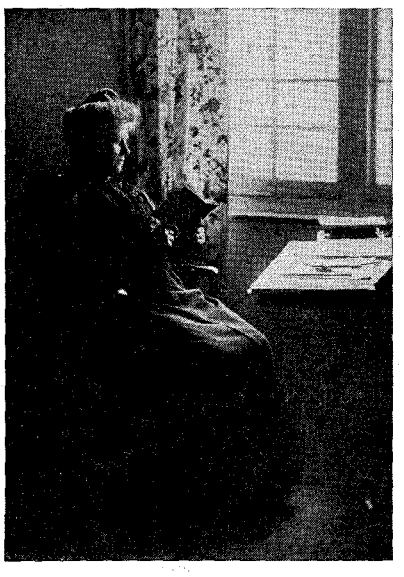
THE CENTURY MAGAZINE

Prominent among the fiction features for the year in *The Century* will be a novel by May Sinclair, called "The Creators: A Comedy." In this story Miss Sinclair deals with a group of artists and writers in London, and draws a picture of modern life in the metropolis. This serial will be illustrated by Keller. Its first instalment appears in the November number. As usual, there will be many short stories during the year by many of the best-known writers. Among other notable features will be a series on the Holy Land by Robert Hichens, beginning in the December number. It will have illustrations, many of them in full color, by Jules Guerin. Another series of travel articles will describe the experiences of a young American on a tramp in the Far East. An important series on American Sports will be given by Walter Camp, who will treat authoritatively on College Football, Winter Golf, Baseball, Track Athletics, Rowing, Tennis, etc. In the December number will appear the first instalment of Helena Modjeska's Memoirs, which were completed by this famous actress just before her last illness. These Memoirs, which abound in reminiscences of many well-known people in Europe and America, will be accompanied by numerous illustrations and will appear serially.

MRS. AMELIA E. BARR,
Who will write for *The Christian Herald.*

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD

This important weekly magazine for the home has a large number of prominent Americans among its contributors for the coming year, among them being Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, who will tell of the "Raising the Wreck of the Maine"; E. R. Johnston, a series of political, social, and financial articles entitled "International Comparisons"; Margaret E. Sangster, who will write on home topics; articles on various subjects by Amelia E. Barr, Wilfred Grenfell, Rev. Charles M. Sheldon,



ELIZABETH ROBBINS PENNELL,
Who will contribute to *The Atlantic Monthly.*

Kate Upson Clark, Prof. Samuel Phelps Leland, Prof. Edgar F. Banks, Prof. Mason P. Young, and Ryerson Young. It is notable as indicating the character of the magazine and the material which it presents to its readers, that a special feature of its activities during the past fifteen years has been the raising of large relief funds by popular subscription, which have been distributed in China, Japan, India, Italy, Armenia, Finland, Russia, Cuba, and our own Southern and Western States, in times of severe and wide-spread suffering, occasioned by fire, flood, and earthquake. This has gained for it and its editor, Dr. Louis Klopsch, signal recognition both in this country and abroad. At home, also, *The Christian Herald* has supported such institutions as the Bowery Mission, and has thus become an authoritative medium among those who are interested in large philanthropies.

THE CIRCLE

During the year this magazine will make a special endeavor to emphasize those characteristics that have made it in the past peculiarly desirable as a home periodical, and which it treats in a vein of invigorating optimism. Thus, among its serial features, will be "The House Divided," consisting of a discussion of home problems by Lyman Beecher Stowe, Margaret E. Sangster, and other well-known

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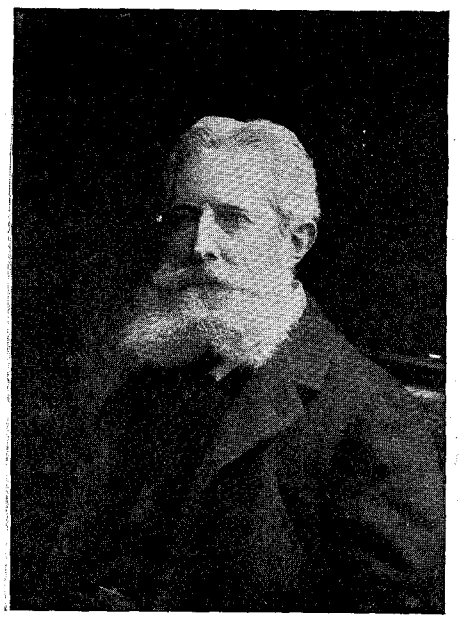
authors. Another series, entitled "What Their Faith Means to Them," will be supplied by a number of men who are prominent in the work of the world. Ralph Connor's great story of the Northwest, "The Foreigner," will be continued in the early issues of the new year, and a short serial by Marion Hill is soon to be begun. Jeanette Marks, Cyrus Townsend Brady, Leo Crane, Homer Croy, Marion Hill, Annie Hamilton Donnell, Clara Morris, and many others will contribute short stories.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY

During the new year the management of this widely read periodical will continue the policy which, in the past, has made it



EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMÁN,

Some of whose early letters will be printed in *Harper's Magazine.*

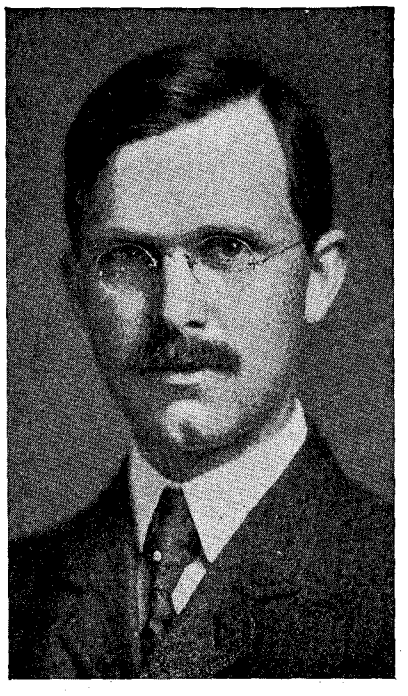
so distinctly representative of American life and its broader and deeper interests. The editorial page will continue to discuss living things with the same trenchant pen which has done so much to inspire in the public real interest and confidence. Likewise the signed contributions will continue to deal with vital things. The writers will be men of achieved eminence, or newer men whose title to consideration may be accepted as clear, because of the indorsement they have received through the acceptance of their contributions. In an illustrative sense *Collier's* will continue to be one of the notable periodicals of the country. *Collier's* has recently devoted more space than formerly to a department entitled "What the World is Doing." It will maintain this in future issues. Once a month (the second Saturday of the month) Outdoor America will be dealt with, and, probably on the last Saturday of the month, will issue Household and Fiction Numbers, in which will be published several short stories. Covers, frontispieces, and double-page pictures, by Maxfield Parrish, Frederick Remington, Charles Dana Gibson, Jessie Willcox Smith, Henry Reuterdahl and others, will be continued. Captain Mahan has arranged to contribute a series of papers on diplomacy and foreign politics, the title of which has not yet been definitely chosen.

COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE

Starting with the November number, this magazine is running one of its principal serial novels just at present—"The Illustrious Prince," by E. Phillips Oppenheim. This is a story of the "international" type, and engrosses the interest of the reader by the diplomatic mystery involved in its plot. During the coming year *The Cosmopolitan* will pay special attention to its department of fiction—more so than it has before—and has an interesting variety of stories to offer. Among the authors under contribution are: Sir Gilbert Parker, O. Henry, Perceval Gibbon, Richard Harding Davis, H. B. Mariott Watson, George Randolph Chester, Gouverneur Morris, Rupert Hughes, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Mabel Herbert Urner, Lloyd Osborne, Richard Le Gallienne, etc. Two series of stories promised for the year will be: "Letters to My Son," the story of a wife who is about to become a mother, and the other, a running record of a woman's married life, jotted down from day to day. Then there are the stories by Jacques Futrelle, a series of adventures centering about the character of an international spy, and the "Captain Kettle" series by Cutcliffe Hyne. As usual this magazine will pay special attention, in every number, to the "timely article," specimens of which are noted in the December number in the papers by Sir Edward Seymour, admiral in the British Navy, and by Charles Johnson Post, who discusses various topics of art interest.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA

This magazine will introduce some new features, but will, for the most part, continue along conservative lines. As before, elaborate photographic illustrations will be an important part of the magazine. The main editorial purpose will be to solve the practical problems of those who make their homes in the country. There will be a series on Northern Canada, depicting the actual life of woodsmen, lumber-jacks,



RAY STANNARD BAKER,

A regular contributor to *The Greater American Magazine.*

river-drivers, etc., illustrated with a collection of photographs by Julian W. Dimock, and a series on natural-history subjects by Ernest Thompson Seton. Fiction will be a new departure. A feature will be Ellis Parker Butler's "Adventures of a Suburbanite," which will run through a large part of 1910. These stories will be illustrated by humorous photographs especially made by A. B. Phelan. Several new departments have recently been added, and three more—Gardening under

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THOMAS A. EDISON,

A sketch of whose life will be printed in serial form in *Harper's Magazine.*

Glass, Power-boats, and Amateur Photography—will be started with 1910. Articles on golf, tennis, fishing, swimming, yachting, etc., will appear from month to month. Special double numbers are planned for January, March, June, October, and December, the features in which will be appropriate to seasons of the year.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

Typical of the fearless spirit with which this magazine deals with vital problems of national life is the series of articles revealing Judge Lindsey's struggle with various kinds of graft in his official career in Colorado. The political task that Judge Lindsey set for himself was the betterment of the condition of the children who came before him in his judicial capacity, and the story of what he accomplished and the forces with which he had to combat, is told in the biography that is running in this magazine. Another typically timely article is one by Elizabeth Robins, who gives an authoritative account of the suffragette movement in England. A. W. Rolker writes on the "Heroes of the Telegraph"; James Hopper on football, and Dr. William Hanna Thomson on the question, "Is this Planet the Only Abode of Physical Life?" The policy of the magazine does not admit of an extended notice of its plans for the coming year, but articles of the kind mentioned illustrate the

(*Continued on page 916*)

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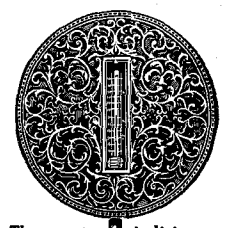

Thermostat in living room

THE heater that is big enough to comfortably warm the house in zero weather must necessarily be three or four times as big as is needed in mild heating weather. It is a fact, strange as it may seem, that from the beginning to the end of the heating season the mean, or average, outdoor temperature is only 40 degrees. So that nearly all of the time the heater is too large for its work. This accounts for the disposition of all furnaces to overheat, and while a house temperature of 70 degrees is usually desired, the temperature given by an unregulated heater is oftener 75 or even 80 degrees—an excess of 20 or 30 per cent over what is either desirable or healthful. This means waste of fuel, unnecessary expenditure in your coal bills and it is usually aggravated by the opening of windows in the effort to relieve the overheated condition. An automatic heat regulator will remedy these conditions by regulating the heater drafts, maintaining exactly the desired temperature and burning no more fuel than is absolutely necessary.

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It insures a warm house when you get up.
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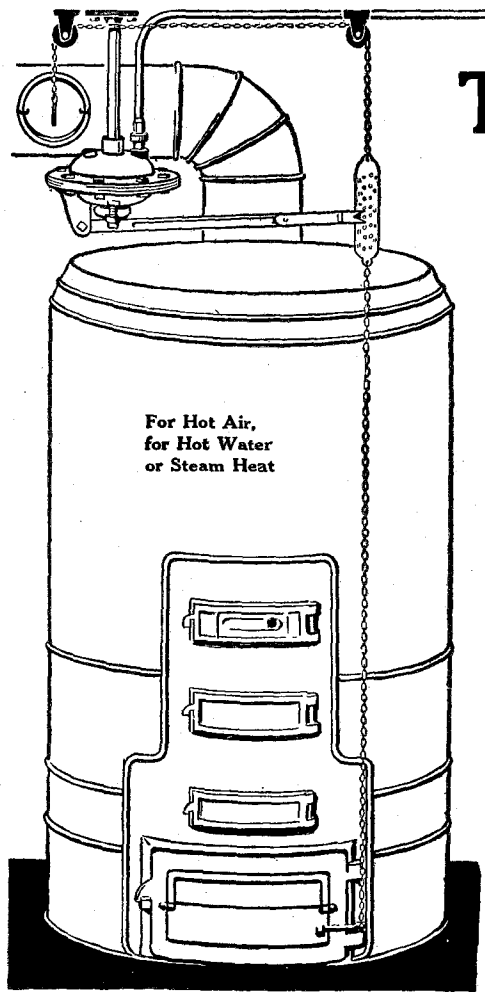
It never forgets. It never grumbles.
It never takes a day off, or neglects.
It serves you day and night, fall to spring.
Insures highest efficiency to your heater.

This tube is concealed in the wall



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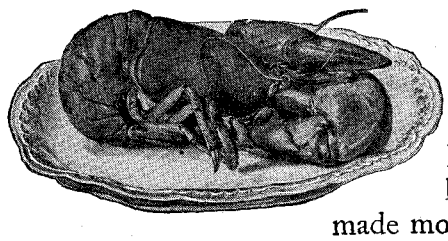

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Return Substitutes. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York

FEATURES OF THE MAGAZINES FOR THE NEW YEAR.

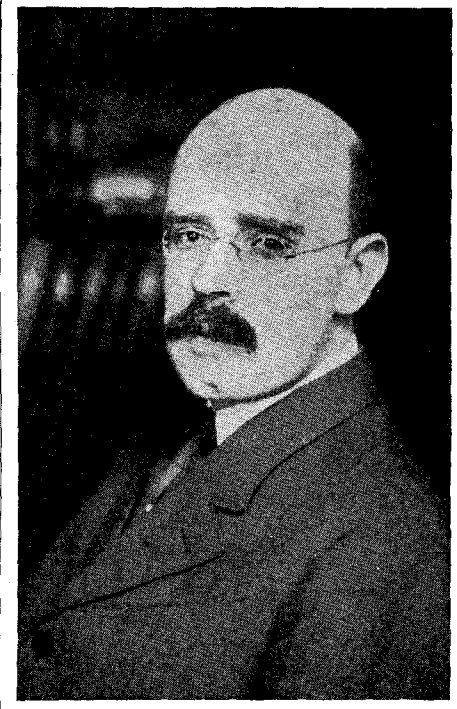
(Continued from page 914)

character and variety of those that will be offered to its readers. In fiction this distinctive feature of timeliness will be upheld in contributions from such writers as Arthur Stringer, Bessie R. Hoover, Eleanor Hallowell Abbott, Parker H. Fillmore, and Ernest Poole.

THE GREATER AMERICAN MAGAZINE

AN increase of forty additional pages of reading-matter, beginning with the October number, marks a change in this magazine which will bring its price from ten to fifteen cents a copy and give to it the name of *The Greater American Magazine*.

The increase thus made in the size will give room for more special features than



BURTON J. HENDRICK,
Regular contributor to *McClure's Magazine*.

formerly. Prominent among these is a new serial by William J. Locke, whose "Simple Septimus" made such a marked impression among readers of fiction last year. Mr. Locke's new novel is called "Simon the Jester," a story that is said to have the rare mixture of charm and humor that gave to "Septimus" and "The Beloved Vagabond" their peculiar distinction. The important historical series by Ida M. Tarbell on "The American Woman" will run through the year. In these studies Miss Tarbell designs to trace the history of the American woman from her somewhat humble beginnings to the position of importance which she now holds in most of the activities that go to make up the national life. Great women leaders who have played a part in American history will be described. The series will be illustrated with a unique collection of historical portraits. Articles of a somewhat sensational character will be furnished by John Ken-

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HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water Invigorates, Strengthens and Refreshes.

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neth Turner, who has been investigating, for the past fifteen months, certain social and political conditions in Mexico. From these investigations he pictures a republic, "without a free press, free speech, or political parties," in which there exists a wide-spread slavery, characterized by an almost incredible degree of inhumanity that rivals the system described by George Kennan in his articles on Siberia. Stewart Edward White will contribute a series called "The Cabin," in which he will describe his adventures while living with his wife in a primitive cabin in the higher Sierras—a picture of life whose chief interests are hunting, fishing, mountain-climbing, with a dash of romance pervading the whole. Among contributors in the early numbers are Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Ray Stannard Baker, Samuel Hopkins Adams, F. P. Dunne, one of the editors of the magazine, and many others.

HAMPTON'S MAGAZINE

After several months of uncertainty as to where would be told the story of Commander Peary's successful expedition to the North Pole, it has been announced that *Hampton's Magazine*, one of the newer publications under its present name, tho formerly well-known for some years as *The Broadway Magazine*, will have the honor of presenting to the public this long-awaited tale. It may be added that, in the contest for Peary's story, *Hampton's* made the highest bid, the sum paid being, it is now said on the best authority, $1.18 per word. The first paper of the series will be issued in the January number. There will be at least eight instalments. The illustrations will be numerous, selections being made from 1,500 which were taken during the expedition. Another important feature of the year will be a series by

CAREFUL DOCTOR

Prescribed Change of Food Instead of Drugs.

It takes considerable courage for a doctor to deliberately prescribe only food for a despairing patient, instead of resorting to the usual list of medicines.

There are some truly scientific physicians among the present generation who recognize and treat conditions as they are and should be treated regardless of the value to their pockets. Here's an instance.

"Four years ago I was taken with severe gastritis and nothing would stay on my stomach, so that I was on the verge of starvation.

"I heard of a doctor who had a summer cottage near me—a specialist from N. Y., and as a last hope, sent for him.

"After he examined me carefully he advised me to try a small quantity of Grape-Nuts at first, then as my stomach became stronger to eat more.

"I kept at it and gradually got so I could eat and digest three teaspoonfuls. Then I began to have color in my face, memory became clear, where before everything seemed a blank. My limbs got stronger and I could walk. So I steadily recovered.

"Now after a year on Grape-Nuts I weigh 153 lbs. My people were surprised at the way I grew fleshy and strong on this food."

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We are very large dealers in all good classes of bonds—Municipal, Corporation and Public Utility. We can offer you the choice of scores of such issues, and we just as gladly supply them as we do Irrigation bonds. So our position is not at all biased.

But Irrigation bonds have in late years become the most popular bonds that we handle. They are becoming more popular as they become better known. The reasons mean much to every investor, and they are all told in this book.

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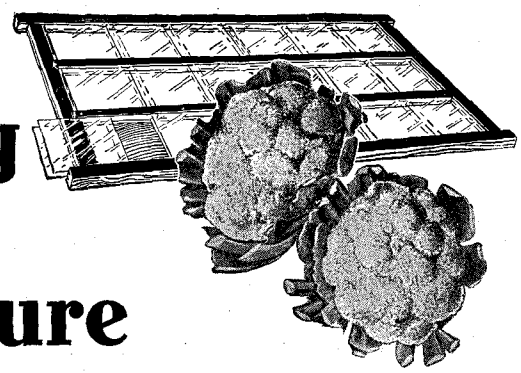

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MAKE home life more interesting and attractive by having an Archarena Combination Game Board to supply an inexhaustible variety of wholesome entertainment. Sixty games on one board—games for adults, for boys and girls, for children—games to please everybody.

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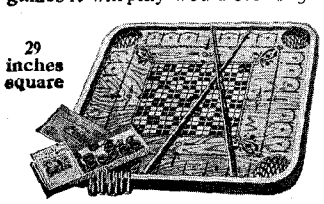

Special Offer we will send this board with explanations, books of rules and equipment for playing 60 games, on receipt of $2.50—stand 75c. extra. Freight prepaid anywhere east of Omaha, Neb., and north of Memphis, Tenn. Pro rata to points beyond. Consult your dealer first. If he hasn't it, write us immediately.

Other styles Carrom, Crokinole and Archarena Boards—50 to 100 games. Also combination pool and billiard tables. Write for catalogue.

CARROM-ARCHARENA COMPANY, Ludington, Mich.

Rear-Admiral Evans, the first dealing with the Panama Canal, in which will be presented an analysis of the present situation. It is announced that the Admiral will show that "grave errors have been made, both in practise and in theory." These errors will be set forth succinctly, actual reasons being given to show why they are errors, and the reader told "how the nation may remedy this mistake." This article will appear in the January number. Other papers will be contributed by Charles Edward Russell, the first dealing with Chicago and "the serious things that are the matter with that great city." Lincoln Steffens has several papers under way. Alexander

ERMAN J. RIDGWAY,
of Everybody's Magazine.

Hume Ford will deal with immigration in a paper which is described as "a valuable sociological and economical study of the various nationalities that are coming to the United States and are rapidly changing the complexion of America." Eugene P. Lyle, Jr., will write on American Mining, and disclose some "startling" facts about methods. Judson C. Welliver will deal with the Sugar Trust. Among the writers of fiction from whom contributions may be looked for are: O. Henry, Gouverneur Morris, Arthur Stringer, Ellis Parker Butler, Josephine Daskam Bacon, Rex Beach, Jack London, and F. Hopkinson Smith. Contributions are also promised from John L. Mathews, Vance Thompson, James B. Connolly, and Harris Merton Lyon.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

An important contribution to the field of literary reminiscence, to appear in this magazine, will be prepared from the unpublished letters of the late Edmund

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

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Clarence Stedman. These letters will cover Mr. Stedman's early career as a correspondent in the Civil War, and his life in New York in the sixties when he came in intimate contact with many of our most distinguished men of letters. Other essays on life and literature will be by Ford Madox Hueffer, portraying leading figures in the pre-Raphaelite group, and papers by E. S. Martin, Edmund Gosse, W. D. Howells, and others. Among articles dealing with the impressions of travelers in foreign lands will be a series by W. J. Aylward, the artist, who will describe, in text and picture, some of the great seaport cities of the Orient. Maude Radford Warren, the novelist, will write of her trip to the Shetlands, the Orkney Islands, and the islands of Aran off the coast of Ireland. Kirk Munroe will give an account of the trip which he is now making, on foot and by canoe, through the untraveled wilderness of northern Canada, going from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay, and thence through the straits to Newfoundland. The first account is also promised to this magazine of the Charcot Expedition to the South Pole, an expedition which has now been in progress for almost two years in the Antarctic. The results of the Yale Expedition to Palestine have been embodied in a series by Ellsworth Huntington, the leader of the party, which will shortly appear in this magazine, together with a large number of illustrations.

In science a leading feature will be some chapters from the life of Thomas A. Edison, a biography upon which two of the inventor's friends have been at work for a number of years. There will also be articles on scientific subjects by Prof. Frederick Soddy, of the University of Glasgow; Prof. Henry A. Torrey, of Harvard University; Prof. Robert Kennedy Duncan, of the University of Kansas; Prof. J. B. Watson, of Johns Hopkins, and many others. A number of special articles will

A FOOD DRINK
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A lady doctor writes:

"Though busy hourly with my own affairs, I will not deny myself the pleasure of taking a few minutes to tell of my enjoyment daily obtained from my morning cup of Postum. It is a food beverage, not a stimulant like coffee.

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"Then I tasted it critically, for I had tried many 'substitutes' for coffee. I was pleased, yes, satisfied with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet, being a constant user of it all these years.

"I continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like Postum in place of coffee, and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep and am not nervous."

Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

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Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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Be careful to give us his name and address and your name and address correctly. State also whether you like a fine, medium or coarse pen; otherwise, we shall send an assortment that you can purchase from at $2.50.

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be published during the year, by authoritative writers, on matters of interest in the world of art, while in fiction there will be stories by Rudyard Kipling, Mark Twain, W. D. Howells, Arthur Sherburne Hardy, Joseph Conrad, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Maurice Hewlett, May Sinclair, Howard Pyle, Henry James, etc. A new novel by Margaret Deland will run serially during the year.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

More and more, as the years pass, the editors of *The Ladies' Home Journal* (Mr. Bok does not do it all) have found it difficult to issue in detail a prospectus of features arranged for the coming year. Formerly it was the custom to issue an elaborate prospectus, but this has now been given up. Plans may be made, and usually are made, for features long in advance, but it often becomes necessary to make radical changes in the program. Moreover, contributors sometimes fail to fulfil their promises, which results in an embarrassing position for the well-meaning editor. The plan, therefore, has been this year "to make no general announcement whatever." But readers may look with confidence to a continuance of the resourcefulness and energy with which each number in the past has been made absorbingly interesting to readers whose tastes and needs are here so successfully kept in mind.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

A series on "What is Wrong with Our Public Schools," by Joseph M. Rogers, in six instalments, beginning in January, will be among the more serious features of this magazine. Other articles on timely topics will come from Day Allen Willey, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Arthur Stanley Riggs, Mrs. John Van Vorst, Gen. Charles King, George L. Knapp, and George Allan England. There is also a long list of authors who will contribute novelettes and short stories, from which may be mentioned, Baroness von Hutten, Onoto Watanna, J. J. Bell, Henry C. Rowland, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Rupert Hughes, Marion Hill, Will Irwin, John Kendrick Bangs, Elizabeth Jordan, Marie Van Vorst, Grace MacGowan Cooke, Thomas L. Masson, etc. Two of the popular departments of the magazine, "Ways of the Hour" and "Walnuts and Wine," are to be enlarged, while in the matter of verse, which is a feature of this periodical, there will be many contributors, among others, Clinton Scollard, Florence Earle Coates, Theodosia Garrison, Katherine Lee Bates, Reginald Wright Kauffman, and Sara Teasdale.

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE

Prominent among the features of this periodical will be several covering an international field of interest. Thus, there will be a series on the present European crisis in politics, in which special attention will be given to the dramatic possibilities arising from the somewhat acute situation existing between Germany and England at this time. Of the same character are chapters which will be given from the reminiscences of Paoli, who for forty years was a member of the French secret police. It was one of the special duties of Paoli to guard all crowned heads from the moment

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they crossed the French border, a duty which brought him into close contact with many of the leading spirits in European politics, gaining for him a friendship with such notable personages as Queen Victoria, the details of which he describes in the December issue. Typical of the contributions of fiction there will be in the Christmas number, "The Lighted House," by Mary Stewart Cutting, "My Boy Charlie," by a new writer, Dr. R. K. Carter; "Christmas at the Villa," by Gertrude Hall, besides other short stories. In the same issue there will be a series of six pictures, in full color, by Jessie Willcox Smith, telling the story of "A Child's World." A similar series by this artist was offered two years ago, and achieved at that time a marked degree of the popular favor. Burton J. Hendrick has in preparation important articles for the new year.

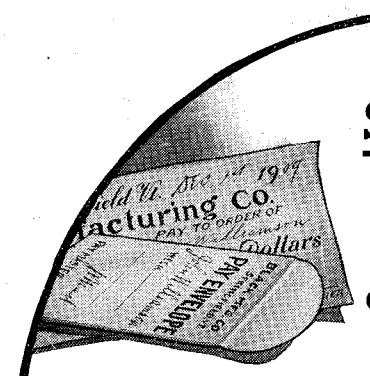
MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE

A year ago, shortly after the period of financial depression from which the country suffered, a series of six articles appeared in this magazine which attracted considerable attention at the time, since they took the ground that the panic was of a most temporary nature, that it would be quickly followed by an unprecedented era of prosperity, and advising every one who could to invest in stocks. As a fitting climax to these articles, this magazine plans to issue in March a special "Prosperity Number," which will contain articles and statements from the leading men of the country who will discuss the revolution that has taken place in business affairs, and who will outline, as far as it is possible, the nation's future industrial and financial prospects.

A leading feature in fiction will be a new novel by Robert Herrick, author of "Together," etc., which will run serially during the year. The title of the novel is "Melody White." It is described as a story of Western and New York life, and one episode is said to have been suggested by the opening of the New Theater. In February there will be a story by O. Henry, with a colored drawing by C. M. Relyea, and many other stories will appear throughout the year by such authors as John Kendrick Bangs, Edward Boltwood, Dorothea Canfield, Mary Lavinia Bray, Anne O'Hagan, Owen Oliver, George Allen England, Clara Morris, Charles Battell Loomis, Grace Luce Irwin, Tom Masson, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Anna McClure Sholl, Duffield Osborne, etc. There will also be many illustrated articles of a timely nature by various writers, among whom are: Cyrus C. Adams, John D. Barry, Nathan Haskell Dole, Walter Eaton, Dr. Woods Hutchinson, Isaac H. Marcosson, Brander Matthews, Harry Thurston Peck, John Kimberley Mumford, John R. Spears, and Judson Welliver.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

This famous old monthly resembles several younger magazines in that its contents relate so closely to pressing and living interests that the management is never able to say in advance what may be expected during a coming year. Readers of the magazine know, however, that men and women foremost in the literary and public life of our day will contribute to its pages, and that the topics on which they



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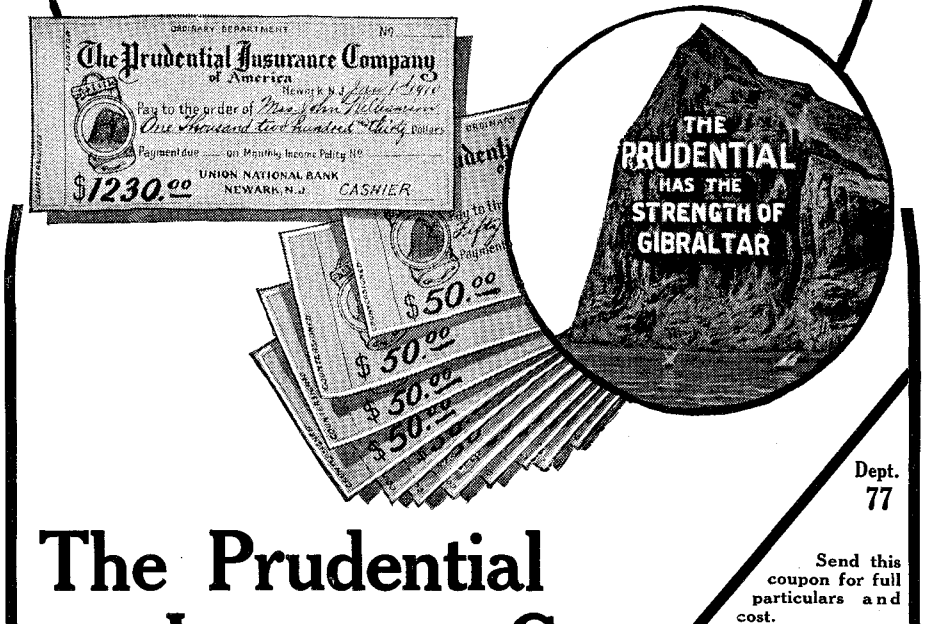

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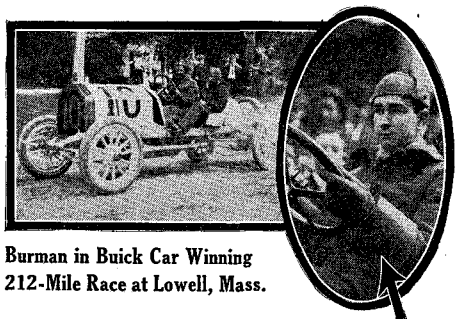

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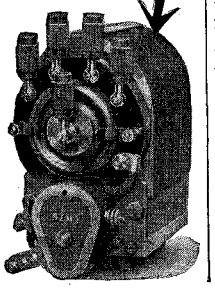


will write are certain to be of much pith and moment. The main purpose of the editorial staff is either to contribute themselves, or secure others to contribute articles dealing with leading questions with the utmost promptness and in interesting fashion.

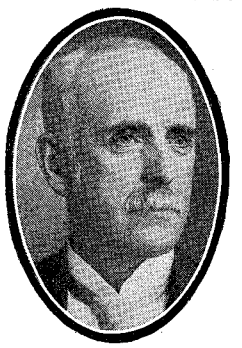
PUTNAM'S MONTHLY

Among articles having distinct literary interest to be published during the year in this magazine is one giving personal reminiscences of Tennyson by Elizabeth R. Chapman, who, in "Walks and Talks with Tennyson," records certain visits which she paid to the Laureate. These meetings were made memorable by the poet's discussion of his own contributions to English literature. Another article is by Madame Maurice Maeterlinck, who describes her visit to the scenes of Flaubert's famous novel, "Madame Bovary." The last illness of George Sand is the subject of a paper by Theodore Stanton, in which considerable new material is brought together. There will also be a reminiscent article on Thomas Bailey Aldrich by an old and intimate friend of his, William H. Rideing, of *The Youth's Companion*. An account of the assassination of the Duchesse de Choiseul-Praslin, one of the celebrated criminal cases of the last century, will be given by the late Katherine Prescott Wormeley, who was living in Paris at the time of the tragedy, and the story of the historic table used by Generals Grant and Lee when they signed the agreement that ended the Civil War will be told by Mrs. George A. Custer to whom the table was presented by General Sheridan. Other articles will be on "The Dissolving Solid South," by Edward Vallandigham, a Southerner living in the North; a descriptive article of the Val' d'Aosta, by Felice Ferrero; the story of a half-forgotten heroine, Ida Lewis—"The Grace Darling of America"—who, altho nearly eighty years old, is still the official guardian of the Lime Rock Lighthouse, by J. Earl Clauson; an account of the coming railroad development of the State of Oregon, by George Palmer Putnam, with another article by Robert F. Gilder, on "A Landmark of the Oregon Trail"; a description of the importation of a herd of reindeer into Labrador, by Dr. Wilfrid T. Grenfell; a picturesque account of a famous adventurer in this country, who called himself "Lord Gordon-Gordon," by W. A. Croffut; an Indian's view of some of the famous Indians of the past, by Charles R. Eastman; and an illustrated article on John La Farge, by Elisabeth Luther Cary.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

It is the peculiar character of this magazine that makes its editors unable to outline in detail many of the plans they have made for the new year. They are constantly making plans, as must be the case with any magazine conducted with enterprise and spirit, but these plans as affecting *The Review of Reviews* are so often modified by events and changing conditions that it is difficult always to be precise in any statements made regarding them. One feature for the new year may be mentioned as certain to follow. This is a series of elaborate papers which

Opportunities Come to the Man with Money



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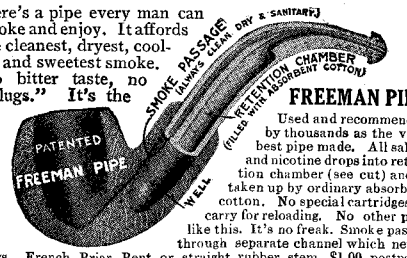

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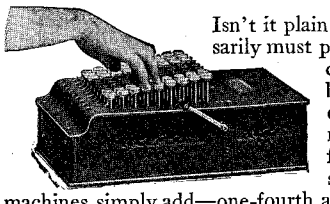

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Columbia County Auditor, Dayton, Wash.

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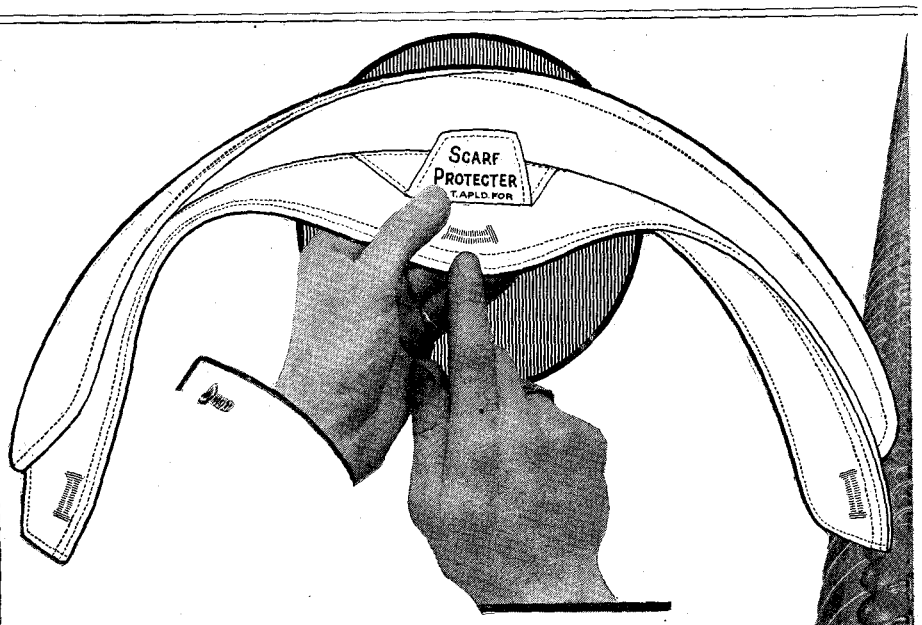
will deal with the financial condition of the great countries of the world. They have been prepared after long contemplation as to what their nature should be. The writers assigned to them are men known to be well equipped for work of this character. The first article to appear will deal with Russia, and, in view of the condition of the exchequer of that empire immediately after the war with Japan, an extremely interesting statement may be looked for. The regular features of the magazine will be continued, the long-standing department entitled "The Progress of the World" being maintained with illuminating and prompt discussions of current events. Portraits of people newly prominent in public affairs will be continued and the cartoons will, as formerly, represent the best work of this class now done in the periodicals of this country and Europe. While attention will, in large part, be confined to American topics, it is not the intention of the editors in any way to neglect whatever European subjects may seem interesting to readers.

ST. NICHOLAS

An elaborate and detailed program for the new year has already been made up by the editors of this juvenile monthly. A serial, intended for "all boys and girls who delight in stories of adventure that stir the blood and satisfy the natural cravings of youth for great deeds and exciting situations" is one by Capt. Charles Gilson, its title being "The Refugee," and the scene being laid on the east coast of England during the French Revolution. Another serial will be by Ralph Henry Barbour, who is already established as a leading writer for *St. Nicholas*. Its title is "Kingsford Quarter." American school-life is the theme. Other notable features will be "The Wizard of Morocco," by Bradley Gilman; "The Young Railroaders," by F. Lovell Coombs; "Well-Balanced Rooms," by Antoinette R. Perrett; with stories, poems, and sketches by Carolyn Wells, Charles Battell Loomis, Arthur Guiterman, and Ruth McEnery Stuart.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Altho published once a week, this periodical in its general character belongs with the monthly magazines. While to some extent it deals with current events, in the main it is devoted to sketches, serious articles, and fiction. Items in the program already made up for the new year include the following special articles: "The Tariff and the Consumer," by Will Payne; "Sport in Europe," by Emerson Hough; "The Use and Abuse of Political Parties," by Senator Beveridge; "The Care of the Body," by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, and



Ten Million Minutes Wasted Every Day

Five million men each waste two minutes every morning—every day

Ten million minutes—166,666 hours—19 years, 9 days, one-third of an average lifetime wasted daily, in pulling and tugging scarfs to get them adjusted to the collar.

Look at the collar shown above. It's a

SLIDEWELL COLLAR

Look at that shield at which the finger points. That's the *Slidewell Shield* which is sewn on every *Slidewell Collar*. Your scarf slides easily in a *Slidewell Collar*—not only easily but quickly, evenly over the *Slidewell Shield*. You adjust it properly, without effort, just as you want it, and in an instant. No pulling, tugging, straining—no wear and tear on temper, buttonholes or tie. Your scarf slides well in *Slidewell Collars*.

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Get rid of collar-troubles. Wear the *Slidewell*—the collar with the time and temper saving shield. The *Slidewells* have all the good features of snap and style that other collars have. They wear much longer than most others. All styles, all shapes, all sizes. Two for 25c. (In Canada, 3 for 50c.) Most but not all dealers sell the *Slidewell Collar*. If yours doesn't, send us 75c. for a box of six and we'll see that you are conveniently supplied thereafter. (Canada $1.00 for six.)

TO DEALERS:—The *Slidewell Collar* is such a distinct improvement over all others that an enormous demand has been created for it. If you're not handling the *Slidewell* line, you ought to be. Write to us for the newest and most profitable collar-proposition.

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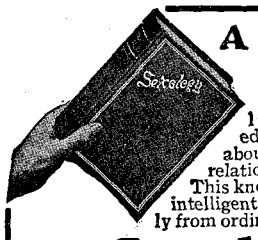
Pears'

"A scowling look is altogether unnatural."

All the features of Pears' Soap are pleasing. A naturally good soap for the complexion.

Sold by the cake and in boxes.



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
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Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
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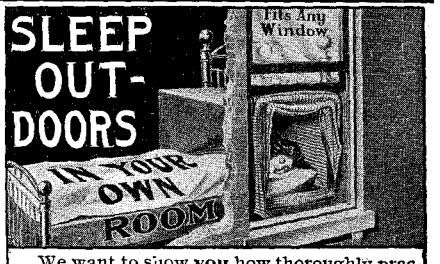
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

Puritan Pub. Co., 713 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.



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Has an awning to protect sleeper—no nails or screws to mar the woodwork—can be instantly adjusted to any window. Write today for free booklet, "What Fresh Air Will Do," and full particulars of our **30-day free trial offer.**

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Other patents pending

50 Sargent Perfectos . . (Regular Price $3.50)
Sargent Patent Cigar Chest (Regular Price $3.50)
$3.50 for Both

KINDLY look at our cigar illustration. It is the exact size and shape of a Sargent Perfecto—a cigar you are sure to like. Sargent Perfectos are well and cleanly made. They are just as honest inside as they look outside. No shorts or cuttings are used—nothing but clear long filler, carefully rolled by hand in a genuine Sumatra wrapper. Split one from end to end and see.

Sargent Perfecto
Exact Size

Now please look at our Chest illustration. That Chest is 11½ x 6½ x 8 inches, and holds 100 cigars. Walls an inch thick; cover lined with porcelain; cigar chamber lined with plate glass. Piano hinge and lock. Attractively finished in Dark Mission, it will be a handsome object on your office desk or library table. But the main point is the way it keeps cigars. You will find cigars put into it to-day in perfect condition two months from now. It keeps cigars moist by an entirely new process, fully protected by patents.

We offer this Chest FREE for two reasons. First, to introduce our cigars. Second, to provide you a means of buying cigars by the box without having them go stale and dry. We believe the quality of our cigars will make you a regular customer, but the Chest is yours out and out, whether you buy more cigars from us or not.

We will ship you on receipt of $3.50, one Sargent Cigar Chest and 50 Sargent Perfectos. For $7.00 we will ship 100 Cigars and Chest and *prepay express to any point in the United States.* State preference for strong, medium or mild cigars. If you prefer Mahogany Chest add $2; if Circassian Walnut add $3.

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If you find any real or fancied fault with Cigars or Chest, return Chest and balance of Cigars and we will refund your money at once. We refer you to the First Bridgeport National, Pequonnock National and City National Banks of Bridgeport as to our standing and integrity.

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series of papers by Isaac F. Marcosson and Samuel G. Blythe. Among the stories arranged for are a novel by David Graham Phillips entitled "White Magic"; short serials by Will Irwin and Frederick R. Bechdolt, and an anonymous serial entitled "A Methodist Circuit-Rider's Wife." Among short stories will be contributions from Eleanor Gates, George Fitch, Brand Whitlock, Gouverneur Morris, Myra Kelly, George R. Chester, Rupert Hughes, and Elmore Elliott Peake.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

This magazine will continue to publish serially the exclusive story of Mr. Roosevelt's hunting-trip in Africa. It will run through from eight to twelve articles. Although two instalments have been published already, the series will form a prominent feature until next fall. It will comprize, when finished, Mr. Roosevelt's complete experience in Africa. Other articles expected are: a narrative, by Gen. Frederick Funston, of the Cuban insurgent campaigns. Another article dealing with military affairs will come from Major T. Bentley Mott, U. S. A., who will write of the "New Army School of Horsemanship." There will also be an article by Major-Gen. F. V. Greene, on Lincoln as commander-in-chief, and a series by an author yet to be announced describing certain aspects of Socialism in Germany. Several articles by Lewis Gaston Leary and H. G. Dwight will deal with life in the East. Some short descriptive articles, under the general heading of "An English Writer's Notes on England," will be contributed by Vernon Lee. In an early number, Madame Waddington will write on foreign social life and travel, dealing specifically with her experiences in the Dolomites. Ernest C. Peixotto will contribute brief papers on California from the standpoint of the artist. An interesting literary series will be some hitherto unpublished letters of Washington Irving and John Howard Payne, giving an intimate picture of the friendship and close literary relationship of these two pioneers in American letters. Percy MacKaye will write of the development of the pageant in this country, and Mrs. Wharton will contribute short stories under the general title "Tales of Men." The new long serial will be a story by Maurice Hewlett called "Rest Harrow." Among other writers of fiction there will be Richard Harding Davis, F. Hopkinson Smith, Maarten Maartens, Jesse Lynch Williams, Mary Heaton Vorse, Mary Cholmondeley, Anne O'Hagan, Louise Imogen Guiney, and Juliet Wilbor Tompkins.

SUCCESS

Following a policy characteristic of this magazine in the past, some of the important features for 1910 will take the form of discussions of various phases of national politics. Less than a year ago *Success* began a fight to end what it calls "Cannonism" in the House of Representatives, and it now plans to publish a further series on this subject during the winter, as well as a series dealing with "The New Blood in the Senate," and marking the progress of the reform spirit throughout the country. Beginning with the December number Charles Edward Russell will write on "The Power Behind the Republic," in which he

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Applied to Hot Water, Hot Air, Steam and Natural Gas Heating

Controls the indoor temperature regardless of outside conditions and variations — whether 10 below or 40 above. Thermostat in the living room is set at the degree of warmth you wish to maintain and automatically opens and closes the dampers—insuring even, healthful and economical heat.

The Time Attachment consists of a reliable clock which when set will change the indicator at any pre-determined hour. Works like an alarm clock, but without noise. Regulator sold with or without this additional feature.

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Several improvements have been made in 1910 model and

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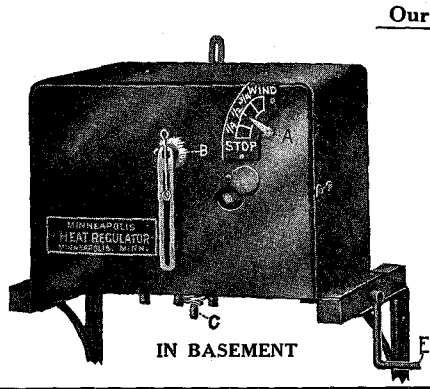


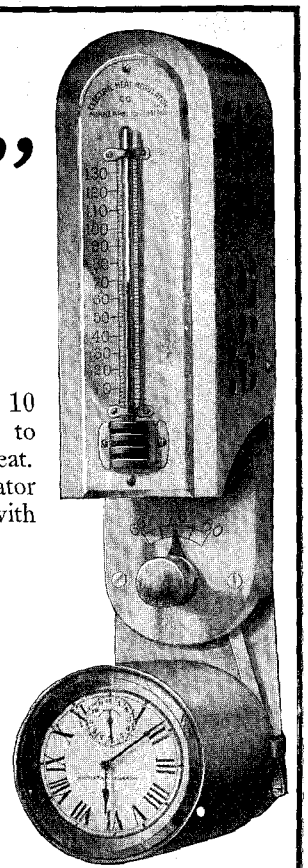
IN BASEMENT

contains a page on these improvements. We particularly call attention to one of our motor improvements designated by—"A" (see cut).

("A"—Winding Index, showing at a glance condition of motor as to winding.)

Full details and much general information contained in this booklet should be in the hands of every one contemplating the purchase of this sanitary, fuel-saving device.

The standard for over 25 years and sold by wholesale and retail heating trade everywhere under positive guarantee of satisfaction.


IN LIVING ROOM

WM. R. SWEATT, Sec'y

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144 High Street, Boston Spring and Court Sts., Syracuse 1849 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

will discuss the business control of government in city, State, and nation, pointing out the existence of certain conditions which he believes to be a menace to national progress. Other articles will be: "The Negro's Idea of Marriage," by Harris Dickson; "America's Commercial Stake in the Far East," by Louis Brownlow; "Noses," by Woods Hutchinson, M.D.; "The Luxury of American Women Abroad," by Cleveland Moffett; "The Fighting Faces of Our Senators," by Sloane Gordon; "The Borderland of Dreams," by H. Addington Bruce; "Old Age Pensions," by Walter Weyl, and twelve editorial articles by Orison Swett Marden. A long array of serial and short fiction is promised, among the writers of which are: John Luther Long, Hamlin Garland, Leroy Scott, Mary Heaton Vorse, Gouverneur Morris, James Oppenheim, Joseph C. Lincoln, Louise Forsslund, Inez Haynes Gillmore, and Evelyn Van Buren.

SYSTEM

Two distinct aims may be named as those which, speaking broadly, dominate the policy of this publication. Its purpose first is to give to the man of business practical assistance in the conduct of his own affairs. The second is to put younger men into actual touch with the methods and policies which have been followed by others in the conduct of successful enterprises. Men who have done things will tell others how they did them, and how success along similar lines can be repeated. One of the notable statements made by the managers of *System* is that it does not find its inspiration in ministering to greed for money, but rather among those who "glory in the game." Success and achievement in themselves therefore are what it aims to exploit, rather than the pecuniary rewards which may, or may not, come. Its interpretation of the meaning of the word success is to have done what one has set out to do, regardless of its personal returns in material things.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY MAGAZINE

This new periodical, of which the first number appeared in October, B. O. Flower, formerly editor of *The Arena*, having charge of it, has arranged for articles by many writers including Edwin Markham, George Wharton James, Hamlin Garland, David Graham Phillips, Lincoln Steffens, Charles E. Russell, Lillian Whiting, Bolton Hall, William Ordway Partridge, and Rev. John H. Holmes. Early numbers will contain the following: "George Meredith," by Prof. Archibald Henderson; "Railroad Corporations," by Carl S. Vrooman; "The Unfolding Unity of Church and State," by Gerhardt C. Mars; "The Present Status of Democracy in Great Britain," by Joseph Fels; and "Henry George and His Teaching," by Henry R. Eastman.

THE WORLD TO-DAY

If the Middle West has not, in general, been able heretofore to maintain permanently some of the popular magazines, it has been becoming evident for some years that an exception to the rule would exist in the case of *The World To-day*, which is now

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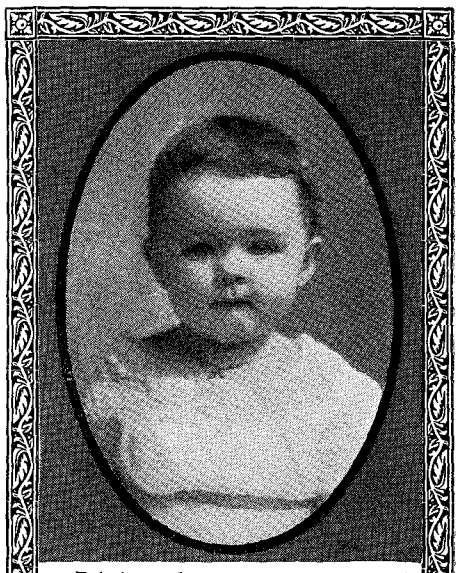

Baby's needs are sometimes beyond mother's power to supply.

Fresh cow's milk, then, is the only substitute that satisfies and nourishes.

But the cow's milk must be brought down to baby's ability to digest it.

And nothing does this so certainly, so naturally, so perfectly, as

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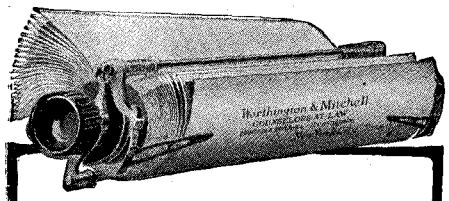

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in its seventeenth volume. Altho in general its character is popular, an underlying serious purpose is maintained by its management. Topics of the day are dealt with in "front" paragraphs and portraits are given of men who have newly come before the public mind. But along with these features are always printed articles having serious relations to the industrial and political life of the world.

Among the arrangements already made for the new year is a series, prepared at first hand and from personal studies on the ground, by Prof. Ernest DeWitt Burton of the University of Chicago, dealing with the educational, religious and economic conditions of the Far East. Among the titles already chosen for articles from him are: "What Harm is the West Doing the East?" "What Has the West to Give the East?" "Is Western Education Adapted to Eastern Men?" These papers will be fully illustrated from photographs. It is the intention of the editor, Shailer Mathews, to secure articles dealing with other nations along similar lines.

THE WORLD'S WORK

While this magazine deals almost exclusively with current events and present-day interests, it always has certain definite plans that can be announced. For the new year the most important of these probably is that James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, will contribute to its pages several papers. The first of these appears in the November number. Three topics have been definitely announced as follows: "Our Fast Coming Population of 200,000,000, and the Farming Methods that are Necessary to Feed Them"; "Great Corporations, the Good they have done, the Changes they have made, and their Proper Regulation"; "The Trade with Asia that has made every People Rich that has had it; How it Might be ours; a Good Start to get it, and the Set-back by Our Unbusiness-like Government." Among other writers of national reputation is Senator Elihu Root, who is to make public some chapters from his own reminiscences. At least four instalments will be issued, one of these dealing with Mr. Root's career as an artist. Gifford Pinchot is writing three articles dealing with "The Land as it was when the White Man came here," "The Land as it Now is," and "The Land as it will become if we Waste it, and as it will Become if we Wisely use it." These articles will be illustrated with pictures and maps, showing what our real riches are and how to use and increase them. Booker Washington will take up the story of his own life from the point where he left off in his autobiography, entitled "Up from Slavery." That work really ended at the beginning of what should be called Mr. Washington's real public career.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

In entering its eighty-fourth year this magazine, judging by its plans for the future, will emphasize its well-known policy of furnishing a wide variety of reading-matter that will appeal to both parents and children. Its pages will be filled with fiction by writers of prominence, and with special articles of a timely nature authoritatively treated. Thus, the Rt. Hon. James Bryce will write his impressions of American Scenery; Sir Harry H. Johnston

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Every Esterbrook pen is sure to give satisfaction.
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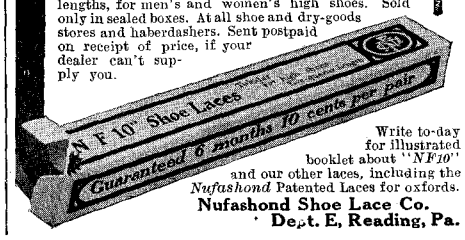
Another great thing about them is the patented tip that won't come off, and is absolutely fast in color.

"*N F 10*" are made of highest-grade long-fibre Sea Island cotton, especially processed. They are tubular—pressed flat—and won't come untied.

To be sure of getting the genuine, look for the sealed box and see that "*N F 10*" is stamped on the tips of the laces.

10 Cents per pair—black and tan, in four lengths, for men's and women's high shoes. Sold only in sealed boxes. At all shoe and dry-goods stores and haberdashers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, if your dealer can't supply you.



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will describe Caravan Life in Africa; the Duke of Argyll will write on the Scottish and Irish Clans; William T. Stead will picture the marvels of science "Since I Was a Boy"; Rear Admiral George W. Melville will write on "Freak War Ships"; Lady Henry Somerset will contribute an article on "The Great House." There will be articles of practical value on "Foreign Farm Life," by David Fairchild; "Country Careers," by Prof. L. H. Bailey; "The Coming Comet," by Percival Lowell; "Education in Germany," by Pres. Arthur T. Hadley; "Light and Health," by Sir James Crichton-Browne; "Practical Education," by William H. Maxwell; "Politics in College," by Henry S. Pritchett; "Making Railroad Trainmen," by J. O. Fagan. Serial stories are promised by Katharine Holland Brown, Grace S. Richmond, Arthur Stanwood Pier, C. A. Stephens, Charles W. Barrell, and Winifred Kirkland. There will be many short stories written especially for girls, and others especially for boys, while the regular departments will treat of such matters of general interest as Current Events, Nature and Science, Health, and the Household.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE FACTS OF THE FORCIBLE FEEDING

THE story of the forcible feeding of Miss Laura Ainsworth, the English suffragette, as told by her immediately after her release, has been graphically related by Miss Christabel Pankhurst, whose mother is now in this country. After Miss Ainsworth had kept her fast for three days, she was conducted into the presence of the matron, two doctors and six wardresses. To quote Miss Pankhurst's narrative as given in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

"The doctor said to Miss Ainsworth that he had orders that she was not to be released. "I have to do everything in my power," he said, "to force you to eat. I am going to commit a technical assault on you and feed you by force." He then said to her, "Once more, will you eat?"

She replied, "No."

Then the second doctor came forward and felt her pulse; they placed her in a chair, and she was held there by four or five of the wardresses, Miss Ainsworth struggling as much as she could to free herself. They took a feeding-cup and tried to pour liquid down her throat, and she was made to swallow a little. It must be noticed that the feeding by this process is very painful. They held the nose and throat with severe pressure.

The next day Miss Ainsworth resisted vigorously, and with success, for they were unable to feed her with the cup. Then they tried to introduce the feeding-tube through the nose, but were unable to do so.

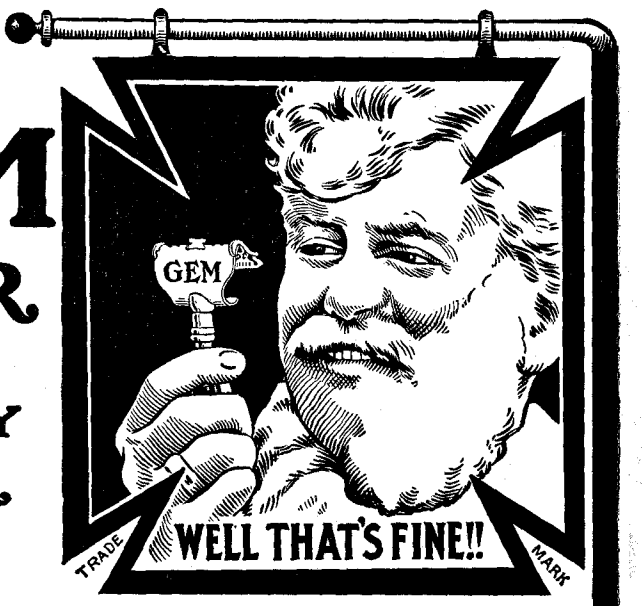
They said, "It is no good, we must try the other." Then they took a steel instrument, placed it between her teeth, and pried open her jaws. They said, "Don't struggle, or it will hurt you."

While she was firmly held down by wardresses, the tube was introduced, a cork gag having been placed in position to keep her mouth open. The passage of the tube down the throat caused a choking sensation, and when, the food having been administered, the thing was taken out, Miss Ainsworth was left with a horrible feeling of sickness.

She still persisted in her refusal to take food, and every day the operation of forcible feeding with the tube was repeated, and followed by nausea and occasional vomiting. In the middle of the day they forced between her teeth a little meat extract with a spoon.

Last Tuesday morning the stomach revolted and Miss Ainsworth was very sick after the feeding. They fed her once more by the tube, and then two doctors visited her in her cell, felt her pulse, sounded her, and held a whispered conversation. She heard one say to the other, "You agree?" The latter assented, and they then told her she would be removed to another cell. As a matter of fact, she was put in hospital.

They did not again try the tube. She had then



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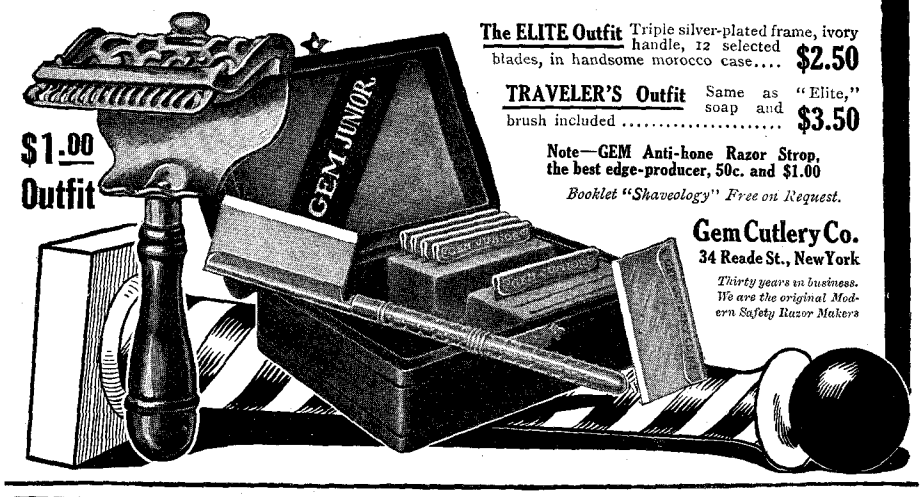
Made Self-Shaving Popular.

The surest, most satisfactory Safety Razor of all—perfect, yet simple in every detail. Shaves the toughest beard "clean as a whistle," never scrapes nor pulls, and the blade is *always* at the correct angle. ONE DOLLAR buys the Complete Set,—nickel-silver plated frame, *with New Bar*, stropping handles, and 7 selected blades in a handsome Morocco Case. Extra blades, set of 7, 35c., each blade protected.

The Gift of Gifts for Men



$1.00 Outfit

The ELITE Outfit Triple silver-plated frame, ivory handle, 12 selected blades, in handsome morocco case.... **$2.50**

TRAVELER'S Outfit Same as "Elite," soap and brush included **$3.50**

Note—GEM Anti-hone Razor Strop, the best edge-producer, 50c. and $1.00

Booklet "Shaveology" Free on Request.

Gem Cutlery Co.
34 Reade St., New York

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Order from your grocer *now*, if you want to eat them at Thanksgiving time.

Our recipe for sausages made from only the loins and shoulders of home-raised little pigs, home-ground spices and salt, was originated by our New England ancestors about the time of the first Thanksgiving Day. We stick to that recipe in making *our* little pig sausages (some are made from formulas). Folks from Mexico to Canada will all start wanting our sausages at the same time. If you are wise you will speak to your grocer now. If your grocer can't fill your needs, we will gladly supply you direct. Should you not know the deliciousness of our sausages, we make this

TRIAL OFFER—4 lbs. $1.00, express prepaid. $1.40 west of Kansas and south of Tennessee. Money back unless you're satisfied

You'll need our recipes for cooking Sausages, Hams, Bacon and other Jones products. Ask your grocer or write for it—it's free.

MILO C. JONES, Jones Dairy Farm, P. O. Box 610 Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin

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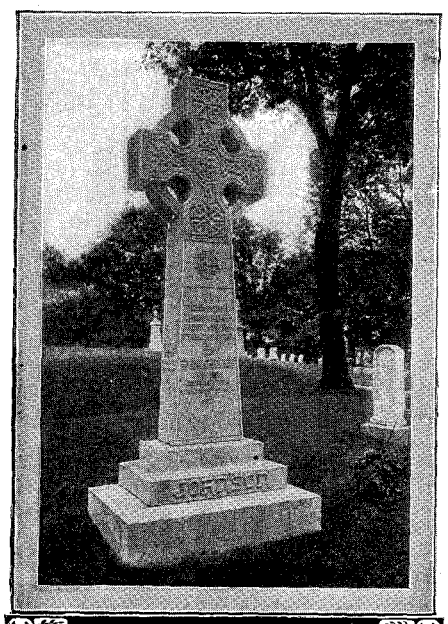

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like any other high-grade artistic work, must be done by the most finished artists only, and with none but the best of materials.

My life work has been the making of memorials of every high-grade description. Only the finest of granite is used in making

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Artists, not mere stone-cutters, do the carving. The designs are original with me—made at some special suggestion of yours, if you like. No money expected unless the contract is fulfilled in all respects. My plant is equipped with all labor-saving machinery, hence the price is kept at a minimum. And in dealing with me you deal direct with the manufacturer—one profit, one responsibility. Most memorial-sellers take orders, turn them over to a commission house and have no direct responsibility to you.

Satisfied customers in 35 [States of the Union prove that my method of selling by mail is practical and convenient.

If you contemplate erecting a monument
I will gladly send booklet and information

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(Successor to Thomas & Miller)

47 Liberty St., QUINCY, MASS.

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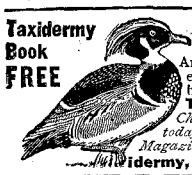

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Animals, game heads, fishes, tan skins, etc. **Be a taxidermist.** Decorate home, den or office. **Big profits in Taxidermy.** Easily, quickly learned. *Charges low, success guaranteed.* **Write** *today for free catalog and Taxiderms Magazine.* **Northwestern School of Taxidermy, 4038 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.**

Rite-Lite

Shaving and Dressing Glass

Raises and lowers 8 in. Slides 14 in. in front of window. Nickeled fixtures. Bevel plate mirror. Turns on swivel.

Price Delivered

6 in. Diam $2 00
7 in. Diam..... 2.50
7 in. (Double).. 5.00
(1 side magnifying, 1 side flat)

Excellent XMAS GIFT

Rite-Lite Shaving Glass Co., Dept. 2, 238 N. Salina St., Syracuse, N.Y.

grown very weak and less able to resist, so they fed her by the feeding-cup. This was accomplished by forcible means, the head being forced back, the throat and nose gript, and the mouth held open while liquid was poured down. Half the fluid passed down the throat; the other half didn't.

After this she had very bad pains in her head and throat, but the treatment was continued to the end. Prior to her discharge this morning, Miss Ainsworth was offered egg and milk, and, having accomplished her task, she accepted the nourishment. She has left the prison in a very weak state, and will rest in retirement until she regains her strength.

But the fight will go on.

AT THE BANQUET OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY

August 2, 1872.

By Oliver Wendell Holmes

[In connection with the visit of the Japanese Commercial Mission to this country and the cordial reception accorded to its members by President Taft, we reprint, at the suggestion of a subscriber, this earlier expression of the national good will toward our friends across the Pacific.]

We welcome you, Lords of the Land of the Sun!
The voice of the many sounds feebly through one;
Ah! would 'twere a voice of more musical tone,
But the dog-star is here, and the song-birds have flown.

And what shall I sing that can cheat you of smiles,
Ye heralds of peace from the Orient isles?
If only the Jubilee—Why did you wait?
You are welcome, but oh! you're a little too late!

We have greeted our brothers of Ireland and France,
Round the fiddle of Strauss we have joined in the dance,
We have lagered Herr Saro, that fine-looking man,
And glorified Godfrey, whose name it is Dan.

What a pity! we've missed it and you've missed it too,
We had a day ready and waiting for you;
We'd have shown you—provided, of course, you had come—
You'd have heard—no, you wouldn't, because it was dumb.

And then the great organ! The chorus's shout!
Like the mixture teetotalers call, "Cold without"—
A mingling of elements, strong, but not sweet;
And the drum, just referred to, that "couldn't be beat."

The shrines of our pilgrims are not like your own,
Where white Fusiyama lifts proudly its cone,
(The snow-mantled mountains we see on the fan
That cools our hot cheeks with a breeze from Japan.)

But ours the wide temple where worship is free
As the wind of the prairie, the wave of the sea;
You may build your own altar wherever you will,
For the roof of that temple is over you still.

One dome overarches the star-bannered shore;
You may enter the Pope's or the Puritan's door,
Or pass with the Buddhist his gateway of bronze,
For a priest is but Man, be he bishop or bonze.

And the lesson we teach with the sword and the pen
Is to all of God's children, "We also are men!
If you wrong us we smart, if you prick us we bleed,
If you love us, no quarrel with color or creed!"

You'll find us a well-meaning, free-spoken crowd,
Good-natured enough, but a little bit loud,—
To be sure there is always a bit of a row
When we choose our tycoon, and especially now.

You'll take it all calmly,—we want you to see
What a peaceable fight such a contest can be,
And of one thing be certain, however it ends,
You will find that our voters have chosen your friends.

If the horse that stands saddled is first in the race,
You will greet your old friend with the weed in his face,
And if the white hat and the White House agree,
You'll find H. G. really as loving as he.

But O, what a pity—once more I must say—
That we could not have joined in a "Japanese day"!
Such greeting we give you to-night as we can:
Long life to our brothers and friends of Japan!

Instructive Fun for the Children

Plastic work arouses intense interest and develops latent inventive faculties and resourcefulness, leading up to handicrafts and use of tools.

An ideal home amusement adaptable to all ages. It is a game—a toy—an education.

"BUILDER'S BOX," the boy's delight, **$2.00.**
"DESIGNER'S BOX," the girl's favorite, **$1.50.**
"ADD-A-BIT" Game—will entertain a roomful indefinitely, ... **$1.50.**

Harbutt's Beginner's Box, containing a plentiful supply of material and tools for simple modeling, 50 cents.

Sold by toy dealers everywhere. If not at your dealer's, send for free illustrated booklet D.

Avoid cheap and unsatisfactory imitations by looking for the name "Harbutt's" on all boxes and literature.

THE EMBOSSING COMPANY, ALBANY, N. Y.

Manufacturers of "Toys That Teach."

The Complexion

can be made soft, smooth, and rosy by the daily use of charcoal. It absorbs all gases, and stops stomach fermentation. Result—a clear complexion!

MURRAY'S

CHARCOAL TABLETS

are composed of pure Charcoal.

FOR 10c. in stamps, a full-size **25c.** box mailed for trial. **Once only.**

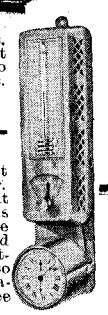
A. J. DITMAN, 1 Astor House, N. Y.

5½% INVESTMENTS 6%

Unchanging and satisfactory income, prompt payment of interest and principal and the highest form of security—productive farm land—are afforded by our First Farm Mortgages. Write for booklet "A" and list.

E. J. LANDER & CO., Grand Forks, N. D.
Minneapolis, Minn.

A Wonderful Fuel Saver



Easily applied to all heating plants. Automatically keeps your home at an even, healthful temperature, no matter how the weather changes. Every

HOWARD THERMOSTAT

that is installed demonstrates that it is a most wonderful fuel saver. **With Clock Attachment** it still further reduces the coal bills by permitting a lower temperature throughout the house at night, and at a predetermined hour automatically adjusting draft and check, so that by rising time the temperature of the house is at the degree desired for the day.

Guaranteed for 10 Years. Thousands in use more than 25 years. Coal saved pays for it; therefore it costs you *nothing*. **Sold by Heating Men and Electricians Everywhere.** Send us the name and address of your furnace man, steam fitter or electrician, and we will send you our Booklet No. 18, which gives complete details. Write to-day.

HOWARD THERMOSTAT CO.
367 West 1st St., Oswego, N.Y.

New England Office, 188 Franklin St., Boston Mass.; N.Y. City Office, 143 Liberty St. Wm. A. Kitts, Jr., Mgr.; Canadian Representative, The Gurney Foundry Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.

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The Lord of the mountain looks down from his crest
As the banner of morning unfurls in the West;
The Eagle was always the friend of the Sun;
You are welcome!—The song of the cage-bird is done.

THE WRIGHT WAY OF TAKING HONORS

THERE was an utter absence of pomp and ceremony when Wilbur and Orville Wright were decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor by M. Etienne Lanel, French consul-general at New York. In fact, the Wrights merely dropt into the office of the representative of the Republic of France as tho for a casual call, while the only other man present was Mr. Pliny W. Williamson, counsel for the brothers. The ceremony took place at the French consulate, 35 South William St., New York. The New York *Tribune* tells the story thus:

With a modesty that is characteristic but frequently trying to newspaper reporters the brother aviators maintained secrecy about the whole matter. . . . .

On Friday, after lunch, Wilbur Wright pulled his watch out of his pocket and said to Mr. Williamson:

"Where is No. 35 South William street?"

Mr. Williamson told him and asked him if he meant to go there soon.

"Brother Orville and I have received word that there is something for us down there."

The brothers reached the French consulate shortly after 4 o'clock. The consul-general was absent.

"You can leave your name," said a clerk.

"My name is Wilbur Wright," said the modest flier.

The office was lively in a minute. The aviators were surrounded with chairs and telephones were called into requisition to try to find the consul-general. After leaving their names they left the office for a day.

Yesterday everything was in readiness for the presentation. But did the Wright brothers converse with reporters about the last honor they had won? They could not be found.

RUNNING AWAY FROM A WILDCAT

ALTHO Game-warden Morgan of Los Angeles failed to shoot any mountain lions during his recent vacation, he and his party did not return empty-handed. They managed to slay five wildcats, eleven coyotes, 250 jack-rabbits and a number of deer, duck, and quail. Besides the five wildcats which they bagged, there was one they didn't get, and thereby, says the Los Angeles *Times*, hangs the following tale:

When the cats were encountered in a group by a hunter in advance of Morgan and Fred Johnson, the man in advance blazed away and killed three—bang! bang! bang!—just like that, Morgan says. The warden, who was scrambling up a hill, plugged two others; but the biggest one of the lot tore down the mountain-side within twenty feet of Morgan, making one leap of thirty feet into a dry wash, along which Johnson was making his way.

Johnson was out for bear, or almost anything but wildcats. In a holster he carried a revolver; in his belt was an immense hunting-knife, and over his shoulder was a shotgun.

The big mountain pussy, tearing toward him like a projectile from a battleship, seemed to turn Johnson's superheated hunting-blood into ice-water. Turning like a man who had left his carfare at home, he raced for the camp, only a short distance, where women of the party breathlessly watched the animal as it swiftly gained on the fleeing form. Off flew Johnson's hat; his revolver popped out of his pocket and his gleaming hunting-knife fell in his wake; but the wildcat kept on gaining.

Breathless and white, Johnson finally reached his camp, having turned his head not once in his flight. There he found the women convulsed, and as soon as he could sputter out an interrogation he found why.

About halfway from where he began the race the cat turned suddenly to the side and dashed into the brush, where it was lost to sight. The women saw this, knew Johnson was safe, and their fun came in viewing the scared hunter in his flight from a danger that was only imaginary.

The kind of cement used determines the permanence of your concrete structure. For highest binding power, uniform quality, specify

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ATLAS CEMENT

the cement that is made in one grade at the rate of 50,000 barrels a day. Atlas is the brand of which the U. S. Government bought 4,500,000 barrels for use on the Panama Canal. **Write for booklet "Reinforced Concrete in Factory Construction,"** sending 10c. for delivery charges. Other books about Concrete will interest you:

Concrete Construction about the Home and on the Farm	**Free**
Concrete Houses and Cottages, Vol. I. Large Houses	**$1.00**
Vol. II. Small Houses	**1.00**
Concrete in Highway Construction	**1.00**
Concrete in Railroad Construction	**1.00**
Concrete Cottages	**Free**
Concrete Country Residences (out of print)	**2.00**

If your dealer cannot supply you write to

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
Largest output of any cement company in the world. Over 50,000 barrels per day.
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of the Klip Binder.
Then it's *your move*
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For 34 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for savings investors.
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A little higher in price, perhaps, but give
Double the Wear and Treble the Protection
Physicians Everywhere Recommend Them
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New York: 306 Fifth Ave., 22 Maiden Lane.
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Our Secured Certificates yield 6% per annum net. You pay no taxes thereon and obtain the income twice a year by simply clipping attached coupons. We attend to all details. Amounts from $100.00 upwards may be invested by this plan. First Mortgages on Salt Lake real estate as well as our Capital and Surplus safeguard these Certificates.
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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
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San-KNIT-ary Towels and Wash Cloths

Put up in Germ-Proof Packets Only

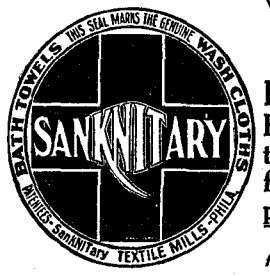
San-KNIT-ary products are the only purely hygienic and sanitary towels and wash cloths. The only absolutely non-linting towels. They never become mildewed, stale or sour, do not require ironing, are put up and sold in sealed, germ-proof packets ONLY, and are ready to use without first washing.

The absorbent and frictional properties of San-KNIT-ary TOWELS are unequaled, and these are the real functions of a towel.

San-KNIT-ary TOWELS can be used repeatedly without washing. This is due to the fact that they are made with an open mesh which allows a free circulation of air, causing them to dry out quickly and always retain their crispness.

The leading hotels everywhere, steamship and railroad lines supply their patrons with San-KNIT-ary products. *They are used and indorsed by the U. S. Government in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service.*

We want you to try San-KNIT-ary Goods at our risk.



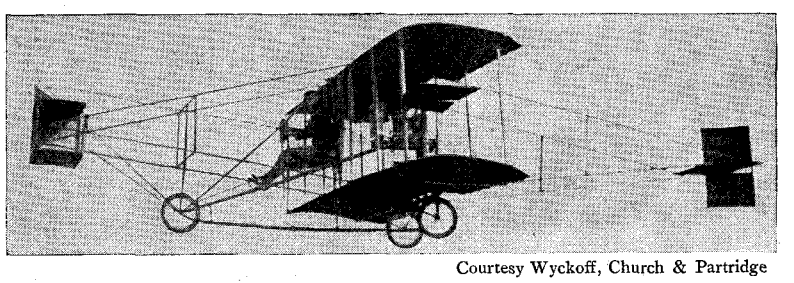
THIS IS OUR OFFER

FOR $1.00 Cash or Stamps we will ship prepaid Two Heavy Bath Towels, Two Face Towels and a Wash Cloth. Use the articles a week; then, if you are not thoroughly satisfied in every particular, return the goods and we will promptly and cheerfully refund your money.

Don't miss this Special Trial Offer. You take no risk. Send for the assortment today.

SAN-KNIT-ARY TEXTILE MILLS, 1020 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

First Aeroplane Advertisement Ever Printed in a Magazine



Courtesy Wyckoff, Church & Partridge

116 YEARS AHEAD OF MR. KIPLING

1909 vs. 2025 A.D.

Looking into the future, Mr. Rudyard Kipling in November, 1905, writing for McClure's Magazine, arranged the advertisements his imagination dictated as appearing in periodicals of the year 2025.

Magazine advertising, always a mirror of the world's progress, has antedated the fulfilment of Mr. Kipling's prophecy just 116 years.

We announce, *and posterity will have reason to remember*, as one of the leading progressive magazines of the day, the FIRST AEROPLANE ADVERTISEMENT EVER PRINTED IN A MAGAZINE.

The issue, November 13, 1909
The Advertiser, Wyckoff, Church & Partridge
The subject, the Herring-Curtiss Aeroplane

The Literary Digest

The selection is fitting. Printing more than 5,000 lines of Automobile advertising in the issues of October 30 and November 6 (at the rate of 130,000 lines a year) it is a natural development that we should be first selected for the publicity of the next great movement in human transportation, Aerial Travel.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Where Silence is Golden.—"You are an American, and yet you don't believe in free speech. How's that?"

"I'm in the State Department."—*Newark Evening News.*

The Future Statesman.—"Harold!"

"Yes, Papa."

"What's this I hear? You say you won't go to bed?"

"Papa," replied the statesman's little boy, "If you heard anything like that, I have been misquoted."—*Kansas City Journal.*

An Asylum.—"Pa, what is a libretto?"

"A libretto, Aurelius, is a home for old jokes."—*Detroit Saturday Night.*

Advertitis,

Or the Ravings of a Strap Hanger

Lemon's Talcut Toilem Powder
Makes light bread, but not clam chowder.
Uwant biscuits keep off rabies,
The Inchmere Flats do same to babies.
Try our coat-cut pants and vests,
Brown's moving vans remove all pests.
Sprigley's well meant Onion gum
Makes blind men see and deaf ones dumb.
You can not chew the label off
And Hideseek's Plug will stop that cough.
Scott's Emotion's just as good
To take out spots or use as food.
The Taxicab kills one each minute,
You see it's safer to be in it.
Camel soup for face or hand,
Do try this on your "baby grand."
Near-soap's best—'tis plainly seen
It gets you nearly almost clean.
If it isn't an Eastman, it's maybe a trunk.
If it isn't meant for your family it can't be too punk.
Underwear of shredded wheat
Means comfort for the tired feet.
Osmellee is the best of seasons,
There are fifty-seven reasons.
Leave off breathing for ten days.
Barren Island dyeing pays.
O'Malley's new live rubber eels
Make walking easy after meals.
Red Ravenette looks just like silk
When dipt in Morlick's Halted Milk.
Why get your clothes at Podgers, Reet
When Liquid New Skin looks so sweet?
Lyer's make are gloves that fit
And like old friends they sometimes split.
Gullet's Safety Carpet Sweeper
Improves the voice and makes it deeper.
For Breakfast, Flakes of Ostermoor
Will cure the spine of curvature.
Your home's in Brooklyn—like to move it?
Use Dynamite—and we can prove it.
Have you read the "Call of the Gutter?"
The same one wrote "O yes, they cut her!"
You say you're dying? Very well,
Book your seat for "Seeing Hell!" —*Life.*

"By Their Fruits——."—"I suppose you know of my family tree?" said Baron Fucash.

"Yep," answered Mr. Cumrox. "It may have been a good tree, all right, but it looks to me as if the crop was a failure."—*Washington Star.*

Told in Denmark.—RETURNED EXPLORER—"Yes, the cold was so intense at the Pole we had to be very careful not to pet our dogs."

MISS YOUNGTHING—"Indeed! Why was that?"

RETURNED EXPLORER—"You see, their tails were frozen stiff, and if they wagged them they would break off.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Thing of Oddity's a Joy Forever.—"Isn't your hat rather curious in shape?" asked the uninformed man.

"Certainly," answered his wife. "It has to be. Any hat that wasn't curious in shape would look queer."—*Washington Star.*

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Shakespeariana.—YOUNG FEATHERLEY—"Of Shakespeare's plays I think I prefer 'Richelieu.'"

MISS CLARA—"Er—but Shakespeare did not write 'Richelieu,' Mr. Featherley."

YOUNG FEATHERLEY (*with an amused smile*)—"Ah! I see, Miss Clara, you are one of the few left who believe that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays. I wonder if the question will ever be satisfactorily settled?"—*New York Times.*

A Game.—"Here, I say! Be a bit more careful with that razor; that's the second time you've cut me."

"Well, well, so it is; but there! I always deduct a ha'penny for every cut. Why, it's nothing for a man to go out of here having won fourpence off me."—*The Tatler.*

Genealogical.—SHE—"How far can your ancestry be traced?"

HE—"Well, when my grandfather resigned his position as cashier of a county bank they traced him as far as China, but he got away."—*Pittsburg Observer.*

A Tintinnabulating Tenor.—COUNTRY OPERA DIRECTOR—"What do you think of our tenor?"

STRANGER—"If I were you I'd hire him out as an imitator of the phonograph."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

November 8.—At the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Toronto, President Gompers defends his action in defying the United States Courts.

November 9.—On King Edward's birthday Admiral Seymour is made Privy Councillor and Lieutenant Shackleton is knighted.

November 10.—Louis Brennan makes a successful trial of his gyroscope monorail car at Cullingham, Eng., carrying forty passengers.

Fourteen persons are killed and seven injured in an electric railroad collision in British Columbia.

Domestic

November 5.—While the new dreadnought *North Dakota* is making her endurance test off the coast of Maine, a boiler tube explodes, injuring sixteen men.

The will of John S. Kennedy is published, which gives half of a fortune of $60,000,000 to various public institutions.

November 6.—Senator Aldrich speaks in Chicago on the work of the National Monetary Commission.

In a speech at Chicago, Senator Cummins vigorously attacks Speaker Cannon and defends the "insurgents."

The New Theater in New York City is formally opened.

Four are killed and many injured in a wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City.

Nov. 7.—Twenty-four-hour trains between New York and St. Louis are started by the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads.

Nov. 8.—Senator Aldrich speaks twice on monetary reform in St. Louis.

Nine men are burned to death in a factory fire in Brooklyn.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, chairman of the National Conservation Association, issues a warning that this country's power sources are in danger of passing under monopolistic control.

Nov. 9.—The New York State Court of Appeals decides that oral betting is not illegal under the anti-race-track gambling law.

$700,000 is subscribed to found a national tuberculosis preventarium for children at Lakewood, N. J.

Secretary Ballinger brands as false the article published by L. R. Glavis in *Collier's Weekly*, attacking his action on certain land and water-power sites.

November 10.—President Taft arrives in Washington, having completed his 13,000-mile journey through the West and South.

The New York Central Railroad adopts a plan for pensioning its employees.

November 11.—Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands, is selected as a permanent naval base in the Pacific.

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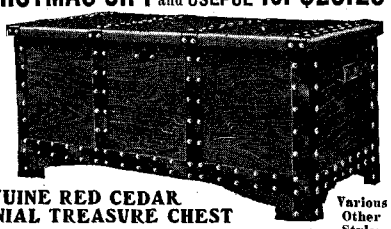

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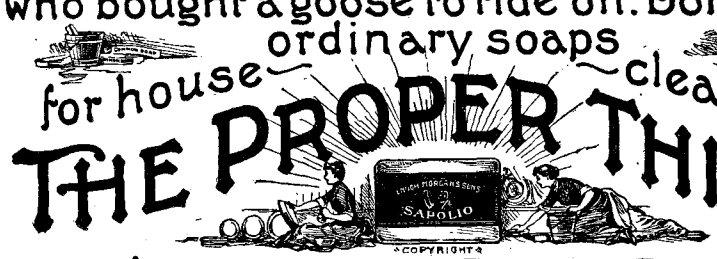

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THE MINISTRY TO-DAY

Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, well says: "If the preacher is to remain in the same pulpit more than a year or two, he must work with the unremitting industry of a galley-slave. His preaching must be *vitalizing;* it must build up"; and President Hadley, of Yale University, adds: "The ministry has been more radically affected by certain changes of modern life than any other profession. A few years ago nearly everyone wanted to hear the preacher; today nobody wants to hear him unless he is *good —abreast of the age.*"

A PASTOR'S MEASURE OF HIMSELF

Dr. Sayce, the noted Assyriologist of Oxford University, wisely puts it when he says: "The safe measure of a man is his mastery of the conserved wisdom of the past in his own field." Does the preacher know what has been done by those who have thought and labored along his lines; does he understand the causes for many of the facts that confront him as a student of religious history; has he a clear perception of the processes by which great truths, dogmas and doctrines have become established? *Is he, furthermore, abreast of the latest and ripest scholarship of his day?* If not, he is below the standard.

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For the busy, hard-working pastor whose time is limited and whose access to many books is restricted, there is but one practical way that suggests itself, *i. e., a sort of "post-graduate course" in his study.* Let us see exactly what this means. We will suppose that doubt has been cast upon the accuracy of Holy Scripture, and the pastor feels that a duty rests upon him to answer it. Now, he may be perfectly familiar with all the usual polemics that he has learned in his theological training, but these do not seem to meet the occasion. The world is asking a *sign;* argument is practically useless. What are the *signs* that Archeology can give? Where will he get the latest authentic *facts* on the subject, briefly and quickly.

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> —*The Watchman*, Boston.

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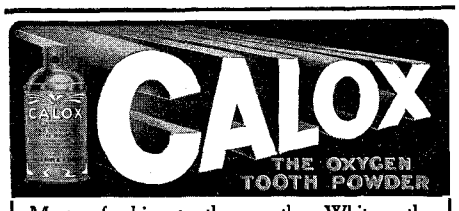

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞*Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.*

"R. M. T.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Kindly answer the questions in regard to the underlined words contained in the following sentences: (1) 'I shall take the matter *up* later.' (2) 'I do not wish to *further* trouble you.' (3) 'The elevator was installed by us *recently*.' (4) 'The reason I suggested *your* writing was,' etc. (5) 'Where *is* Tom and Dick?'"

(1) In the first sentence which you submit, "up" is an adverb modifying the verb "shall take," and as clearness is gained by placing the adverb as near as possible to the word it modifies, a better construction of the sentence would be, "I shall take up the matter later."

(2) "Further" is an adverb modifying the infinitive "to trouble." While we do not always condemn the "split infinitive," we do not see that clearness or euphony are specially gained by its use in this instance, and would advise the following construction: "I do not wish to trouble you further."

(3) "Recently" is an adverb of time, modifying the verb "was installed." In regard to the position of the adverb, Bullions' "English Grammar" states as follows: "Adverbs are for the most part placed before adjectives, after a verb in the simple form, and after the first auxiliary in the compound form." Hence your sentence should read, "The elevator was recently installed by us."

(4) The use of the possessive pronoun in this sentence is correct. When the present or perfect participle is used as a noun, a noun before it is put in the *possessive case*. A pronoun in this construction, however, must be the possessive pronoun, not the possessive case, as, *your*, not *yours*.

(5) As the subject of the verb in this sentence is compound, the verb must therefore have the plural form, not the singular. The sentence should read, "Where are Tom and Dick?"

"J. A.," New York City.—The word "hypocarpogean" is a botanical term, meaning "Bearing fruit underground." This term could be applied to the potato, the peanut, and other plants of like nature. The word is found on page 884, col. 3, of the STANDARD DICTIONARY.

"H. E. D.," Rogersville, Tenn.—"Please furnish me with the correct pronunciation of 'chastening.'"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY gives the pronunciation of this word as chê'sn-ing (ê as in eight, with the *t* silent).

"H. H.," Menasha, Wis.—Our correspondent takes issue with us in our ruling in the matter of the compound word "cannot," on the score that this form is to be found in the STANDARD DICTIONARY, page 276, col. 3. Altho this form is recorded by the dictionary, owing to the fact that it is the province of a dictionary to record usage, yet there is no more reason for this combination of words than there is for "may not" or "will not." Such a combination violates the rules of grammar, as "can" is a verb, and "not" an adverb, and this distinction should be observed by keeping the words separate.

"L. R. H.," Keota, Iowa.—"Please state whether the symbol *&c* can properly be used as the abbreviation meaning 'and so forth.'"

Usage has sanctioned the abbreviation *&c* for the Latin expression *et cetera*. It is more elegant, however, and therefore more proper, to abbreviate the expression *etc.*, as this latter pertains more specifically to the term itself rather than its meaning.

No Double Boxes.—Telephone girls sometimes glory in their mistakes if there is a joke in consequence. The story is told by a telephone operator in one of the Boston exchanges about a man who asked her for the number of a local theater.

He got the wrong number and, without asking to whom he was talking, he said, "Can I get a box for two to-night?"

A startled voice answered him at the other end of the line, "We don't have boxes for two."

"Isn't this the —— Theater?" he called crossly.

"Why, no," was the answer, "this is an undertaking shop."

He canceled his order for a "box for two."—*Boston Record.*

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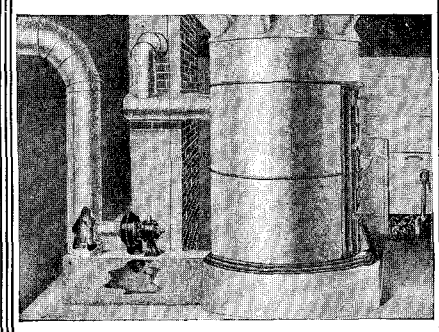

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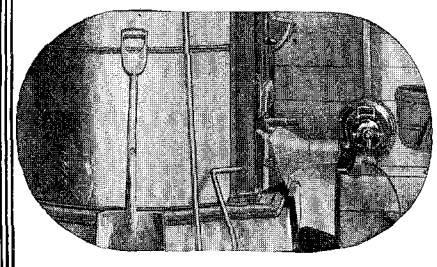

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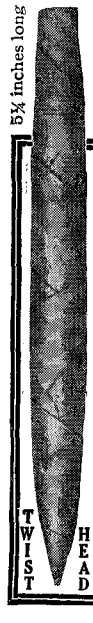

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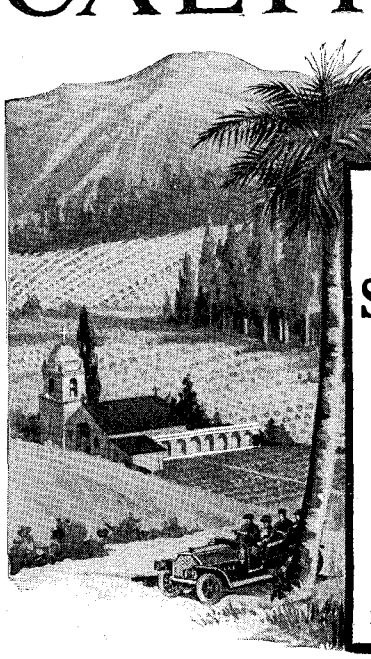

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